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The Global Newspaper... Edited and Published in Paris...

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Agents... ESTABLISHED 1887

No. 32,874 44/88

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1988

Moscow Confronts Reality of Inflation

Grim Fact of Rapidly Rising Prices Imperils Pace of Economic Change

By Bill Keller... MOSCOW — After decades of insisting that rising prices were primarily an affliction of capitalism...

Despite an elaborate price-setting system that ostensibly guarantees a stable cost of living...

Boris L. Gostev, the minister of finance, on Tuesday estimated the inflation rate at 9 to 1.5 percent...

The Communist Party newspaper Argumenti i Fakti recently quoted a government economist as saying: "Until most recently, we imagined inflation as an ulcer of capitalism..."

The current plan is to decontrol the prices factories pay for fuel, parts and raw materials in 1990...



Mr. Shamir greeting supporters from his Likud bloc at an election-night gathering in Tel Aviv as returns favorable to his cause came in.

Shamir Courts Religious Bloc In Bid to Form Likud Coalition

By Glenn Frankel... JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir opened negotiations Wednesday on forming a coalition government with the four small rightist religious parties...

Mr. Shamir's right-of-center Likud bloc won 39 seats in the 120-member Knesset, one more than the left-of-center Labor Party of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres...

The National Religious Party, which will have five seats in the new Knesset, is a Zionist-oriented party with close ties to the Likud...

While Americans and many secular Israelis will be weighing the effect of the right's probable victory on the future of the occupied territories and the Palestinian uprising...

It is natural for Egypt to deal with any new Israeli government, Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid said.

Analysts said the small parties had won seats because they had stressed grass-roots organizing and door-to-door canvassing...

Another survey by the network indicated a close race in Illinois, another key state. The poll showed Mr. Bush leading 48 to 47, statistically meaningless in light of the poll's 5-point margin of potential sampling error.



Mr. Peres addressing members of his Labor Party in Tel Aviv.

Prospect of Likud Government Disheartens Jordan and Egypt

By Alan Cowell... CAIRO — Arab states reacted despondently Wednesday to the prospect of a rightist Likud government emerging from the Israeli general election...

"We expect more harshness, hatred and terrorism," the PLO news agency, Wafa, said in a commentary.

In Amman, a senior official said that the vote would complicate efforts to reach a Middle East peace, and that the outcome had left Jordan disappointed.

But a PLO spokesman, Ahmed Abderrahman, said in Tunis that the result of the elections would not derail the 10-month-long uprising by Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But other Egyptian officials, who asked not to be named, said that the election had dealt a severe blow to the moderate Arab quest for a conciliatory Israeli government led by Mr. Peres.

Soviets Consider Merits Of a Volunteer Army

By David Remnick... MOSCOW — A public discussion has begun in Moscow over the size of the Soviet military and the possibility of abandoning the mandatory draft.

In the latest issue of Moscow News, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Savikin said that a shift to a smaller, volunteer army would transfer badly needed manpower to the civilian economy and would improve Moscow's image abroad...

Such changes, Colonel Savikin said, would assure the West that the Soviet Union was serious about its professed switch to a defensive military strategy, known as "reasonable sufficiency."

When the U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, visited the Soviet Union last summer, he said he welcomed the new strategy but saw little evidence of it.

Colonel Savikin did not say how large he thought the Soviet military force should be. But he said the historical precedent for a sharp cut followed the civil war, when Lenin cut the number of troops from 5 million to 562,000 in 1924.

2 Polls Show Bush Holding a Comfortable Lead

By E.J. Dionne Jr... WASHINGTON — Two new public polls show Vice President George Bush with a solid lead over Governor Michael S. Dukakis and several Democratic poll takers...

The figures included undecided voters who said they were leaning toward one candidate or the other. Without those who were leaning, the poll had a 50 percent to 39 percent lead; the old one a 51 percent to 38 percent lead.

A new nationwide poll of 1,065 registered voters conducted Saturday, Sunday and Monday by CBS News gave Mr. Bush a margin of 55 percent to 41 percent over Mr. Dukakis, virtually unchanged from the 54 percent to 41 percent lead shown by a New York Times-CBS News Poll, conducted Oct. 21 to 24.

Dollar Slides Despite Fed Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... NEW YORK — The Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve bought dollars to support the U.S. currency Wednesday, but it dropped below the value against the yen that the central banks are trying to maintain.

The market is aiming at the 120 yen mark against the dollar, said Koji Kidokoro, a treasury manager at Mitsu Bank.

The Fed stepped into the market for the third day in a row this week. But its action, with that of the Bank of Japan, which intervened last week for the first time since early April, served only to slow the dollar's decline, dealers said.

Market participants like Japanese exporters and investors who want to sell the dollar have not been able to sell enough, said Mr. Tanaka of Bank of Tokyo.



As Her Lawyers Make Plans, Mrs. Marcos Makes Bail

In Japan, Sad Times Mean Hard Times

By Fred Hiatt... TOKYO — These are sadder days in Tokyo, and that is bad news for Japan's stand-up comics.

Their director-general, Ichio Aozora — a stage name meaning "One-Night Blue-Sky" — said the lingering illness of Emperor Hirohito was bringing poverty to his colleagues.

The nation's comedians are not alone in suffering financially as Japan's 87-year-old emperor lies critically ill. From purveyors of sea breeze, the fish of good fortune, to modern-day geisha, or "companions," who earn their living by looking pretty at parties, sectors of the economy devoted to good times have been feeling hard times since Sept. 19, when Hirohito became bedridden.

Kiosk Yugoslav Aide Urges Freedom

LEADER... US DIVORCE...

Down Close... The Dollar in New York...

Thatcher's Visit To Poland Sets Off Political Bickering

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain arrived here Wednesday for a historic official visit that could thrust her into the center of a growing conflict between the Communist leadership of General Wojciech Jaruzelski and the banned Solidarity trade union.

In Gdansk, the chairman of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, led thousands of workers Wednesday in a rally against the closing of the Lenin shipyard. He said later that the banned union had joined with the Communist-backed official trade unionists and the management of the enterprise to unite against the action.

"We will fight together for the cradle of Solidarity," he said, calling the shipyard, which was announced abruptly on Monday, "a political mistake."

Mr. Walesa added that the round-table negotiation, promised to Solidarity by the government in exchange for the ending of a wave of strikes in August, had "lost its sense."

"They pretend to talk," he said, "and at the same time they dissolve the shipyard — the birthplace of Solidarity and the workplace of Lech Walesa."

In an apparent attempt to deflect Mr. Walesa's arguments, the government spokesman, Jerry Urban, declared the authorities willing "to hold the round-table meeting as soon as possible."

Even before the government's announcement Monday that the shipyard would be closed Dec. 1, the talks were stalled nominally by its insistence on purging two mem-

bers of Solidarity's delegation, and more substantively by General Jaruzelski's refusal to agree to Solidarity's legalization in the near future.

On her arrival, Mrs. Thatcher, the first British prime minister to pay an official visit to Poland, immediately traveled to a hotel in the center of Warsaw for a meeting with Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

She later met with the primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, and with members of the country's growing private business sector.

Though meant to upgrade relations between Warsaw and London and add to an improving overall climate in East-West relations, the prime minister's visit became a battleground of domestic politics even before her arrival here.

General Jaruzelski and Mr. Rakowski, who have described themselves as admirers of Mrs. Thatcher, say they hope to win a badly needed Western endorsement for tough economic and political policies.

Solidarity, in turn, hopes the visiting leader will use her meeting with Mr. Walesa in Gdansk on Friday to show support for the union's drive for legalization.

Mr. Rakowski has cast the decision to close the Lenin shipyard as a Thatcher-like bold stroke against an inefficient, unprofitable state enterprise.

But Solidarity hopes to persuade Mrs. Thatcher that the economic rationale thinly disguises a blatant political provocation designed to precipitate the breakdown of the promised roundtable.

A Solidarity statement issued as Mrs. Thatcher arrived said the union would not take part in the roundtable unless the decision to close the yard was revoked.

It said the move had "a character of revenge against Solidarity" and had "completely changed the political atmosphere."

British officials said Mrs. Thatcher did not intend to interfere in Polish politics and would try to avoid taking sides in the dispute between government and opposition.

The officials said she would not comment on the closing of the shipyard or postponement of the political negotiations until she had spoken with both sides.

British officials have said that no agreements will be signed during Mrs. Thatcher's visit and that Britain will not offer Poland any new loans or other economic aid.

Sinhalese Rebels Attack Sri Lankan Army Camp
The Associated Press

COLOMBO — Sinhalese guerrillas attacked an army camp in northwestern Sri Lanka this week and captured more than 200 rifles, after a battle in which six soldiers, four guerrillas and two civilians were killed, officials said.

They said that the attack Tuesday on the Pannala camp, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) northeast of Colombo, was carried out by 50 members of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna, or People's Liberation Front. The group is opposed to attempts by the Sinhalese-dominated government to reach a peace accord with guerrillas of the Tamil minority.

Facing Vote, Morocco Puts Down Roots in Disputed Sahara

Paul Delaney
New York Times Service

AJUN, Western Sahara — **Joumane Taib**, the manager of a local ice-making plant, beamed as his workers pulled one slab of ice after another from a machine.

"Ice made right here in the desert," he said.

Outside, under a scorching sun, he pointed to a building that, when completed, will produce fish meal and canned fish, the backbone of a developing fish industry. The construction here and elsewhere along the shore is the beginning of the region's first industrial park.

Progress is evident in this town, the capital of Western Sahara, although it is still essentially a military garrison. Morocco has invested \$1 billion since 1976, and it plans to spend \$400 million more on ports and industry in the next seven years, a display of just how seriously Morocco takes its portion of the partitioned Western Sahara.

The Moroccans have created towns like this one along the dunes where the desert touches the sea. The spending represents an effort to legitimize their assertion of sovereignty over this phosphate-

producing territory slightly larger than West Germany, a claim disputed by the Polisario Front, a rebel group that has fought for nearly 20 years for an independent state.

Moroccan maps do not show Western Sahara, only an elongated Morocco. The old borders from the days of the Spanish Sahara, which Moroccans refer to as "artificial boundaries," are marked by a monument.

There are new hospitals, schools, factories, houses and roads. Ajun is a bustling town of 120,000, said Saleh Zennag, the Moroccan governor of Ajun Province. There are 170,000 people in the region. Although statistics on Western Sahara are subject to question, there is no disputing that urban life has sprung up in the heart of the desert.

The Moroccan investment apparently is paying off. Most of the people seem to support the territorial claim of King Hassan II, the Moroccan ruler, and consider themselves Moroccan.

The test will come soon, in a United Nations-supervised referendum that will ask Western Saharans, or Saharwis,

which they prefer: integration with Morocco or an independent country.

"We are Moroccan," said Saïda Brahim, a jewelry shop owner who descended from the nomadic tribes that roamed the desert with their sheep, goats and camels. "There is no doubt about that. We will carry the vote."

Both Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas have said they will abide by the outcome of the referendum.

About two-thirds of this former Spanish territory is controlled by Morocco, the rest by the Polisario. A wall of sand and stone, studded with electronic sensors installed by Morocco, separates the regions.

Both sides are confident of winning the vote, perhaps explaining why each insists that it will abide by the result. But each side also says the other will find an excuse to undermine the referendum.

"I'm more than optimistic," Mr. Zennag said. "I'm certain the war will end, and in our favor. The majority of the Saharwis reside here and have prospered under King Hassan's leadership."

The leaders of Tarfaya, a town of 9,000 about 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of

Ajun, say they are Moroccan and plan to vote to remain a province. Sebar Mohamed, the chief of the town council, said, "We and our fathers fought the French, Spanish and other oppressors, but we never regarded the Moroccans as the oppressor."

Many here contend that the people in Polisario territory were forced to join the rebels in a conspiracy by the departing Spaniards and the Algerians, who have supported the guerrillas over the years. A few here are bitter about the longtime division and the war.

There are great contrasts between the two sectors of Western Sahara. The Polisario-controlled region is much worse off than the Moroccan part. Thousands of Saharwis live in tent cities in the desert, scratching out a meager living.

On the other side of the wall, Morocco controls the land and the cities. Backed by an army of 100,000 equipped with advanced American and French weapons, settlers and administrators have built viable communities.

They measure progress by contrasting what is here now with what was here when Spain gave up its claim in 1975.

They point to the new 2,000-kilometer paved road as superior to the one it replaced, which was built by the Spanish and still runs alongside the new highway. They show off new school buildings, then take visitors to a boarded-up tin structure left by the Spanish. They boast about the new housing.

"Before independence, there was a small hospital, actually a clinic, with only two departments," said Monlay Hassan, administrator of the Bel Mehdi Hospital. In his new hospital, clean and well-equipped, some units have advanced computer technology.

The contrast with the nomadic past is striking. Beyond the factories, a camel caravan will appear on the horizon. In the middle of the desert, a tent will spring up with a Peugeot or Renault parked outside.

Yadith Bouchaib, an aide to the governor, said, "The nomadic spirit still exists, not for a living but as a matter of choice, of culture."

"There is a feeling of a need to get out of the city, to get away from things, go to the desert for space, to breathe fresh air and drink camel milk."



TRADITION AND CHANGE — Women in traditional dress walking past posters announcing the Algerian referendum scheduled for Thursday. The posters, in French and in Arabic, say "For the Sovereignty of the People and For Democracy." Voters are being asked to ratify measures making both the prime minister and his cabinet answerable to the elected National Assembly.

Vietnam Is Accused Of Genocide

Agence France-Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — **Son Samn**, a leading member of a three-party coalition opposing Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, accused Vietnam on Wednesday of committing genocide in his country.

His comments complicated already cloudy prospects for talks this weekend in Paris between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian leader-in-exile allied with Son Samn, and Hun Sen, the prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia.

Son Samn, who holds the position of prime minister in the coalition, said: "When we talk of universally condemned policies and practices, we mean above all the Phnom Penh regime, which is an instrument of the Vietnamese forces which invaded and occupied Cambodia."

After addressing the United Nations General Assembly, he said: "Do you know what the Vietnamese are doing to the Cambodian people now? They are starting again what they did between 1964 and 1968."

During that period, he said, they rounded up a million people to clear forests and mine fields. Many were killed or maimed, he said, and 75 percent of the rest caught malaria, which was then rampant.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviets Support Early U.S. Summit

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that Moscow would like an early summit meeting between President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the winner of the U.S. presidential election.

"We are for the continuation of dialogue," the spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said at a news conference. "We are against artificial pauses. You can interpret this as a desire not to postpone until too far away a meeting with the new president."

Mr. Gerasimov's remarks were in response to questions about a statement by Vice President George Bush that he would like to have an early meeting with Mr. Gorbachev if he won. The spokesman added that the same spirit had been shown in the statements of the Democratic candidate, Michael S. Dukakis.

More Jews Departing Soviet Union

GENEVA (AP) — Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union reached an eight-and-a-half-year high in October, with 2,473 Jews allowed to leave, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said.

The committee, an organization involved in the resettlement of emigrants, said the figure was the highest since March 1980. A spokeswoman for the committee said 78 of the October émigrés went to Israel after passing through the transit center at Vienna. She said the Soviets had allowed 14,288 Jews to leave the country so far this year, and 1,232 of them had gone to Israel.

The largest official annual exodus — 51,330 — was recorded in 1979 before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan chilled East-West relations.

Iran Rejects Iraq's Offer on POWs

GENEVA (Reuters) — Iran rejected on Wednesday an Iraqi request to agree to an immediate exchange of their prisoners of war independent of current peace talks.

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said after three and a half hours of talks with his Iraqi counterpart, Tariq Aziz, that Iran insisted that Iraq first withdraw its troops occupying Iranian territory. He said that Iran was prepared to carry out the exchange "immediately after the ending of the withdrawal of the forces to internationally recognized boundaries."

Mr. Aziz said earlier Wednesday that Iraq was ready to begin immediately repatriating 30,000 Iranian prisoners of war independently of the United Nations-sponsored peace process if Iran agreed to do the same. "We must separate the humanitarian issue from the process of negotiations," Mr. Aziz said.

Smokeless Cigarette Opposed in U.S.

CHICAGO (UPI) — The American Medical Association said Wednesday that it would try to cut off test sales of RJR Nabisco's smokeless cigarette, Premier, until the product could be proved safe. The food and tobacco company began sales Oct. 1 in St. Louis, Missouri, and Phoenix, Arizona.

The association, the nation's leading professional organization for physicians, will be joining local medical societies in Arizona and Missouri in filing legal petitions asking the state authorities to ban the sales. The medical groups contend that smokeless cigarettes are a new system for delivering the drug nicotine and that state laws require that new drugs be proved safe before they are sold.

"The American public has the right to expect that the products they consume have been judged safe for human consumption before being placed on the shelves for sale," said Dr. James Sammons, executive vice president of the national association. "On this issue, we are simply unwilling to accept on faith the new product of an industry that still denies that smoking is unhealthy."

Lebanon Army Chief to Be Dismissed

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Lebanese defense minister, who is a Moslem, said Wednesday he would dismiss the country's Christian army commander, who also heads a rival government. Political sources said this would formally split the army, which is already divided along religious lines, and increase the possibility of a military showdown.

"The government entrusted me with the task of assigning a senior officer to command the troops," said the defense minister, Adel Ossesan, after a meeting of the Moslem-led cabinet, which is headed by Salim Hoss. A statement released after the meeting said that the army commander, Major General Michel Aoun, had been "involved in politics ignoring the army's needs." Mr. Ossesan said a new commander would be appointed within a week.

Lebanon has had no president since late September, when parliament twice failed to achieve a quorum to elect one. Two governments are vying for power. One is the cabinet led by Mr. Hoss and backed by Syria. The other is the interim military government formed by the outgoing president, Amin Gemayel. It is Christian and is led by the Major General Aoun.

UNESCO Seeks Inquiry on Romania

PARIS (Reuters) — UNESCO has asked Romania for permission to investigate charges that historic villages are being destroyed to modernize Romanian agriculture, Director-General Federico Zaragoza said Wednesday.

Romania has announced plans to raze about 8,000 villages and rehouse inhabitants in newly constructed agro-industrial complexes. The plan has provoked protests from neighboring Hungary, which says ethnic Hungarians in Romania will be affected, and from human rights groups worldwide.

Last week, eight West European nations urged UNESCO to take action to protect Romania's villages under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's duty to preserve the world's cultural heritage. But the agency is barred from interfering in its members' internal affairs and can only send a fact-finding team to Romania if it is invited to do so by the Romanian government.

CIA Suspects the Soviets Inflated Economy Woes

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A study by the Central Intelligence Agency asserts that a senior economic adviser to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev might have exaggerated the Soviet Union's economic problems before Mr. Gorbachev's rise.

Since Mr. Gorbachev became the Soviet leader in 1985, the adviser, Abel Aganbegyan, and other Soviet economists have issued highly negative appraisals of the Soviet economic performance for the years leading up to his rule.

Mr. Aganbegyan, for example, has said that real economic growth from 1981 to 1985 was close to zero.

But the CIA says in a recent report that such estimates of past Soviet economic growth seem "unrealistically low." The agency said the criticisms by Mr. Aganbegyan and others in the Soviet Union had a "pronounced political coloration," suggesting that they were intended partly to make Mr. Gorbachev look good in comparison to his predecessors.

The CIA said those negative appraisals by the Soviet specialists served "to blacken the record of Gorbachev's predecessors" and constituted an effort by the specialists to set the Soviet economic record straight.

Nonetheless, the CIA said the bleak assessments by Mr. Aganbegyan and others had prompted the agency to review some of its own estimates, with an eye to possibly revising them.

The CIA also said it believed that official Soviet statistics issued before Mr. Gorbachev came to power greatly exaggerated the Soviet Union's economic performance. The CIA said recent economic estimates by the state statistical agency were "distorted."

The CIA report comes at a time when the agency has been under fire for its estimates of past Soviet economic growth.

Some critics of the agency have complained that the CIA has exaggerated the strength of the Soviet economy and underestimated the burdens that military expenditures place on Soviet economic performance. As a result, these critics say, the Soviet Union is in a weaker negotiating position in arms talks than the United States says.

For example, Henry S. Rowen, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institute and a former senior intelligence official, said in an interview that he believed that Mr. Aganbegyan's gloomy appraisals were more accurate than those produced by the CIA.

"Aganbegyan is closer to it than we are, and they just brush it aside," Mr. Rowen said, referring to CIA analysts. "It is not just the CIA. What the CIA has to say is not that different from the general opinion of specialists in the United States."

But other specialists say the CIA estimates are credible.

"The burden of proof is on the critics to demonstrate with clear evidence and convincing arguments that they are right and the CIA is wrong," said Richard F. Kaufman, general counsel to the Joint Economic Committee and a specialist on Soviet economic matters. "They simply have not produced that kind of case."

"I basically think that the CIA has done as good a job as possible," said Jan Vancos of PlanEcon, a Washington consulting concern that specializes in Soviet bloc economies.

Mr. Vancos said it was possible that past Soviet economic performance was somewhat worse than estimated by the CIA. "But I don't think it could be that much worse," he said.

New Yorker Kills Mugger

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A man shot two muggers, killing one of them, as they attacked a woman Wednesday on a Brooklyn street, the police said. The man was arrested later for having an unlicensed weapon.

Inspector Edward Cappello said that Anthony Dixon, 31, a chef, saw the attack on the woman from his Brooklyn apartment at about 1 A.M.

He ran into the street with a .38-caliber revolver and fired three shots, hitting each of the men once in the back, the inspector said.

The victim of the mugging was identified as Gertrude George, 43, a neighbor of Mr. Dixon's.

Inspector Cappello said that Mr. Dixon's actions "were not criminal in any way in my mind — except for the possession of the gun."

But he refused to call the Brooklyn man a hero.

"I don't want to characterize him in any way," he said. "But I will say that he's a man who has no criminal record and works. He has a steady job."

One of the men shot by Mr. Dixon was arrested for robbery, assault and criminal possession of a stolen property. The other was found dead a block away, clutching the woman's jewelry, Inspector Cappello said.

If Mr. Dixon is convicted of felony criminal possession of a weapon, he could face up to seven years in prison.

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Pulse of the County That Gets It Right

Voters in Oregon Plains Grumble Over Choice of Bush and Dukakis

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

PRINEVILLE, Oregon — "It seems like out of 240 million Americans," said David Doty, a high school principal, "with the primaries and all the rest we go through, the speeches we listen to, the miles they travel, there's got to be better people out there than these two."

With less than a week left until Election Day, dissatisfaction with the choice between Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis remains the main thing on most voters' minds.

It came out again in a talk Monday with a group of prominent citizens in Prineville, a city of 5,445 people clustered around a silver-domed Victorian courthouse, sheltering in an arid basin and ringed by buttes covered with huge ponderosa pines.

This has been a big year for Prineville, one of the only ones of the 3,106 counties in the United States that has voted for the winner in every presidential election in which it has taken part—Crook County, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) southeast of Portland and smack in the center of the state.

Palo Alto County, Iowa, shared Crook County's distinction until 1984, when it went for its Minnesota neighbor, Walter F. Mondale, and he lost.

According to an anonymous writer for a guidebook produced as an employment scheme by the Works Progress Administration a half century ago, this part of Oregon is "a land of drought and distances," a "never-never land of broken rimrock and bare-bones plains."

Its economy is fragile and vulnerable to mistakes in Washington, which may be one reason why people here pay such close attention to political trends.

Unless something awfully dramatic happens, it looks as if Mr. Bush is going to carry Crook County next week.

NBC, one of the dozen or so American and foreign television networks to visit Prineville this year, went so far as to commission a poll, talking to 1,086 of the county's 13,500 people from Oct. 17 to 19.

The poll showed the vice president well ahead, 52 percent to 39 percent, with 9 percent undecided. The poll had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The survey also showed that 71 percent of the respondents were displeased with the alternatives that they faced in the voting booth.

Mr. Doty said he would vote for Mr. Bush, mainly because of his Washington experience. So will Ann Graf, a member of the city council, even though she and her husband decided that they ought to run a friend of theirs, Bill Wortman, for president, and they made a sign that said, "Send a message to Washington: We don't want Bush or the Duke."

Hearing about that, Henry Hartley, the city administrator, remarked, "Maybe this was the year that John Anderson could have won," referring to the independent presidential candidate who won 7 percent of the vote in 1980.

Autumn Stace, the county Democratic chairman, said she did not expect Mr. Dukakis to win in Crook County. She conceded that she had seen nothing yet to suggest that a last-minute turnaround was possible, although Ham Jackson, a local real estate man, said he thought the governor of Massachusetts was "moving things a little bit in his direction" now that he had started to reply more vigorously to what Mr. Jackson called "Bush's outright lies" on such issues as gun control.

Mr. Jackson will vote for Mr. Dukakis even though the two are not sure what he would do about what they regard as the key problem, the decline of the middle class while, in Ms. Stace's words, "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer."

"I'm for Dukakis because I think eight years is long enough for one party to be in there," he said.

Betty Hagen, who works for the Prineville Railroad, the only municipally owned railway in the United States, is also worried about the corrupting effect of public life.

She said that even in Oregon, which has a reputation for clean politics, "you start out with a nice, moral upstanding young man, put him in politics and by the time he gets anywhere near the top he's sold out all his values."

"I'm for Dukakis because I don't trust the people behind Bush," she added. "They're the same bunch that was behind Reagan, and a lot of their friends are in jail, or should be."

Mr. Hartley, the city administrator, had another negative reason for supporting Mr. Dukakis: Mr. Bush's running mate, Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, whom Mr. Hartley said he "couldn't picture as president even in my wildest imagination."

Wintry Storm In U.S. Batters The Northeast

United Press International

NEW YORK — Heavy rains and wind battered the Northeastern United States on Wednesday after up to 10 inches of snow fell overnight in parts of Vermont, weather officials said.

Mount Washington, New Hampshire, was covered with two inches of snow (about five centimeters) early Wednesday and central Pennsylvania was also expected to get two inches, the National Weather Service said.

Rain accompanied by high winds swept across much of the northern Atlantic Coast. A gale warning was posted for Lake Ontario and for the coasts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York state, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Winds reached 30 to 55 mph (57 to 89 kph) in New England, damaging trees and power lines, and a pounding surf was expected to cause erosion along the beaches of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the Weather Service said.

"Well, it was one of those he-was-calling-me-as-I-was-calling-him deals," Mr. Walker said.

The majority of his speakers are Washington figures, including many former Cabinet officers from the Ford, Carter and Reagan administrations.

For Reagan Aides, Megabucks on Lecture Circuit

By Barbara Gamarekian

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is coming to an end and you're leaving your high-profile job in Washington? No problem. You can make big money on the lecture circuit.

The former attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, the former education secretary, William J. Bennett, the former White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr. and the former director of the Office of Management and Budget, James C. Miller 3d, are earning \$15,000 to \$25,000 a speech before corporate groups and trade associations.

"People like Bennett and Howard Baker almost can't afford to be lawyers," said Don Walker of the Harry Walker Agency in New York city, which represents both men.

"Baker has two speeches scheduled this week in California; he speaks all the time."

The Walker agency has just signed up Mr. Miller, who left his federal job in mid-October. So who called whom?

"Well, it was one of those he-was-calling-me-as-I-was-calling-him deals," Mr. Walker said.

The majority of his speakers are Washington figures, including many former Cabinet officers from the Ford, Carter and Reagan administrations.

"News and history are made by people, and those events are best understood through them," Mr. Walker said. "We like to sign people who are newsmakers."

All this is relatively recent: The Washington personality has only been considered a hot prospect for the lecture circuit since the mid-1970s.

Mr. Walker said the oil embargo and energy crisis had brought home to the American people the fact that their economic well-being was linked to the rest of the world.

"It was about then that our clients began to want speakers on substantive subjects," he said.

The Walker agency, which is said to gross \$15 million to \$17 million annually, was founded in 1947 by Mr. Walker's father, Harry Walker.

It was at a time when garden clubs and Rotary clubs were interested in importing "semi-famous explorers to speak about deepest, darkest Africa," Mr. Walker said, "and college campuses wanted motivational speakers and quarterbacks who would talk about teamwork."

These days, it is the corporations and trade associations who are paying fat fees, and it is the Washington political and media figure who is most eagerly sought — the men and women who can speak about trade and economic issues, who can analyze Soviet-American relations

and Middle East problems, who can titillate audiences with inside stories of congressional machinations and political gossip.

"Washington is not a geographical entity, it is a state of mind," said Joe Cosby of Cosby International, a Washington lecture bureau.

Among the leading earners is Paul A. Volcker, former chairman

of the Federal Reserve Board, who commands as much as \$30,000 a speech. Art Buchwald, the Washington writer and humorist, makes \$400,000 on the lecture circuit annually, while the columnist George Will and William Safire are reportedly paid \$15,000 a speech.

Stansfield Turner and Richard Helms, former directors of Central Intelligence, are also out on the lecture circuit, as is Oliver L. North, Judge Robert Bork, the former United Nations delegate Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick and the former na-

tional security chiefs, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Robert C. McFarlane.

Within a month of leaving as White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan was paid \$100,000 for a week of lectures in Japan.

"The more money they spend, the better the Japanese feel," Mr. Cosby said. "And Rosalynn Carter

'The more money they spend, the better the Japanese feel. And Rosalynn Carter is out there left and right, speaking, and former Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren L. Burger gets \$25,000 plus a private jet.'

Joe Cosby, a lecture agent.

Their clients include former Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole, Representative Jack F. Kemp, former Senator Paul Laxalt, Mr. Bork, Mr. Buchwald and Mr. Will.

Mr. Swain attributes the interest in Washington speakers to television. "The lecture circuit basically is based on star quality," he said. "It is television that has made a lot of politicians celebrities. Washington is an insider's town, and there is a fascination on the part of the public to know things that Washington insiders know."

According to Mr. Cosby, no matter which party is in power, Republicans can command larger fees than Democrats. The corporate and business groups that pay top rates are apt to be of a conservative bent, he said, and want Republican speakers.

"You show me a Democratic administration and a Republican administration leaving the White House simultaneously and, person for person, position for position, the Republicans will make 30 to 40 percent more on the lecture circuit," Mr. Cosby said.

With another change at the White House in the offing, lecture agencies are hanging loose. "We have two different sets of brochures ready to go," Mr. Cosby said. "One set will have to be trashed."

Sahara

...to the new 2,000-kilometer... which was built by the... along the new highway... off new school buildings... to a boarded-up in... Spanish. They boast about... independence, there... actually a clinic, with... of the Bel Moudji... some units have ad... technology.

BRIEFS

...the U.S. Summit... Ministry spokesman said... meeting between... of the U.S. presidential... the spokesman... "We are against artificial... to postpone until too late...

U.S. Summit

...Ministry spokesman said... meeting between... of the U.S. presidential... the spokesman... "We are against artificial... to postpone until too late...

Soviet Union

...from the Soviet Union... with 2,475 Jews... for Migration said... involved in the resettlement... since March 1980. A spokeswoman... emigrants went to... Vienna. She said the Soviet... so far this year, and...

Offer on POWs

...Wednesday an Iranian... prisoners of war... said after three and a half... in Azza, that Iran... to human territory. He said... immediately after the... nationality recognized... Iran was ready to begin... of war independent... if Iran agreed to do... from the process of...

Opposed in

...Medical Association... of RJR Nabors... could be proved safe. The... St. Louis, Missouri... professional organ... societies in Arizona and... authorities to ban the... cigarettes are a new... laws require that new...

To Be Dismissed

...defense minister... the country's... government. Political... which is already... ability of a military... the task of asking a... use minister. A... which is headed by... said that the... involved in... commander would be...

Urging on Romania

...Romania for... are being... Federal... about 5,000 villages... industrial complexes... which says... from human rights... urged UNESCO... under the United Nations... duty to preserve... for interfering in... finding team to Romania... ment.

UPDATE

...announced Wednesday... to Raytheon Co. to... dangerous... Mediterranean and... development... the club announced... flights to the... suspended them; three... fighting equipment... caused chaos on... messes and homes... power cuts all over...

Dukakis Views Chances; Bush Plays Down Ads

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Michael S. Dukakis told supporters on Wednesday that millions of voters were still "thinking and listening," keeping the U.S. presidential race open six days before the Nov. 8 vote.

George Bush, who holds a solid lead in national polls, said that voters should "look beyond the charges" in the often acrimonious campaign.

Mr. Dukakis spoke at a rally at a Minneapolis hotel. Mr. Bush addressed students at a high school in Prairie View, Illinois, near Chicago.

"In just a few days from now many of you in this room will help select the next president," Mr. Bush said. Referring to political advertisements, the vice president added, "You're not going to make your decision on some television or some sound bite, and what I want you to do is look beyond the charges, get past the shouting and choose as president the person who represents your values, your dreams, your hopes for the United States, and I am that man."

Mr. Dukakis flew to Minneapolis on Tuesday night to visit his wife, Kitty, who is hospitalized here with a viral infection. He spent 40 minutes with her after the rally, and they waved from her 6th-floor window. When he came down, he said, "She's a good deal better."

The Massachusetts governor urged the crowd at the rally to "keep pouring it on and pouring it on." He added, "This is one election where millions of people are going to be looking and

THE HUSTINGS

thinking and listening, and they're not going to be making up their mind until very close to the moment when they go into that polling booth."

For Quayle, Time Off

EVANSVILLE, Indiana (LAT) — With less than a week to go, the vice presidential campaign of Dan Quayle has shifted into a new gear: slow. There will be no more all-day bus trips, aides have said. On the weekend before the election, Mr. Quayle will spend both evenings with his family.

Meanwhile, his daily schedule has been cut to three events a day, leaving the senator plenty of time to sleep, dine out and even play some basketball.

Dukakis Redoes Reply

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (NYT) — Even his own staff cringed at Mr. Dukakis's desultory response to the first question of the second presidential debate, when Bernard Shaw of the Cable News Network asked him if he would favor an irrevocable death penalty for someone who raped and murdered his wife.

Mr. Dukakis met Mr. Shaw again Tuesday, when the anchor interviewed him here. When Mr. Shaw began by asking a question about the candidate's liberalism, Mr. Dukakis immediately shifted the subject. "Lots of people have asked me about that question you asked me at the debate," he said. "And let me say I thought it was a fair question, a reasonable one. I think it took me a back a little bit."

He added, "Kitty is probably the most — is

the most — precious thing, she and my family, that I have in this world. And, obviously, if what happened to her was the kind of thing you described, I would have the same feelings as any loving husband and father."

"Would you kill him?" Mr. Shaw asked. Mr. Dukakis replied: "I think I would have that kind of emotion. On the other hand, this is not a country where we glorify vengeance. We're a country that believes in the law and I believe very strongly in the law."

'Far-Out' Liberals Hit

MILWAUKEE (AP) — President Ronald Reagan, campaigning Wednesday for Mr. Bush and the Republican ticket in the Midwest, urged voters to reject "far-out liberalism."

Speaking at a \$150-per-person fund-raising brunch for Susan Engleleiter, a Senate candidate in Wisconsin, Mr. Reagan noted her support of the death penalty.

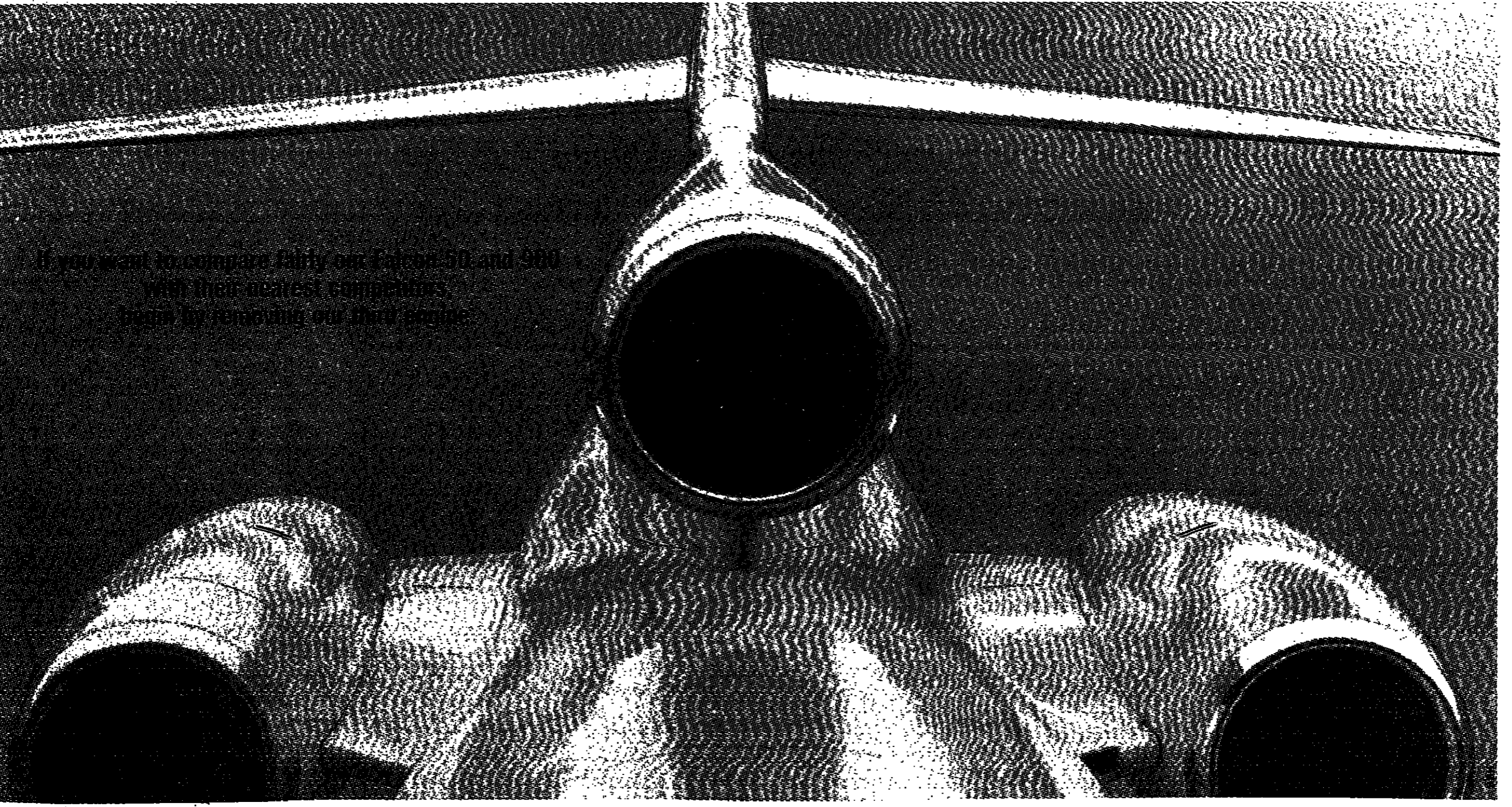
He said that Mr. Dukakis and the Democratic candidate for the Senate from Wisconsin, Herbert Kohl, "both say that, no matter how horrible and brutal the crime, they're opposed to capital punishment."

"George Bush and Susan Engleleiter believe that for the most horrible crimes, like when a drug dealer murders a policeman in cold blood, that kind of killer deserves and should receive the death sentence," the president said. Mr. Dukakis and Ms. Engleleiter's opponent for the Senate seat oppose the death penalty.

The White House announced, meanwhile, that Mr. Reagan would extend his campaigning through the weekend.

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on airliners making overwater flights via the shortest routes. This provides the aircraft with additional power always at the ready for the systems which ensure your comfort and safety.

To understand the essential role, vital in the power factor, especially when flying over inhospitable zones, just

keep in mind the importance of the on-board electronics of a long-range aircraft. Objectively speaking, the security offered by the three-engine Falcon is comparable to that of commercial airliners, not of other corporate jets in their class. This is of course why executives prefer the Falcon 50 and 900.



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Business takes off with Falcon

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Vote for Neither

The Washington Post does not have a candidate in this campaign. Neither man running has established a claim to the office that we find compelling.

All things being equal, we would have liked to support Michael Dukakis. We do not think Dan Quayle is the man of Democratic choice for vice president.

Even so, if these were the only considerations for us, the Dukakis candidacy might not have gained much altitude, but it could conceivably have taken off.

To us this is a base-line question, and we do not find the answer reassuring. The issue is not a hawk versus dove consideration, but rather a question of the governor's concept of the United States' proper role in the world.

This has been a terrible campaign, a national disappointment. For our part and for the reasons we have set out, we do not feel that we can in good faith argue for the vindication of the cheap shots that have animated Mr. Bush's campaign.

subsequent knowledge he approves. He has similar retrospective explanations of why he originally approved positions such as the nuclear freeze that he now disavows.

For instance, he now accepts the proposition that the American land-based missile force must be modernized and made less vulnerable to attack, but he accepts it with such evident hesitation and reservation.

George Bush is not without his defects in this area. He is associated with and has participated in some king-sized foreign policy mistakes; he has offered little indication that he knows that some budgetary choices among defense costs must be made.

This, again, is no endorsement of the vice president. From almost day one of his public career, Mr. Bush has been spooked by the divisions within his party and the capacity of its far right wing to punish and deny its favors.

Finally, on what are for The Post the core, nonnegotiable issues — the elimination of the vestiges and effects of racial injustice and the pursuit of economic equity — Mr. Dukakis has at least a presumptive edge.

We observe that two men editorialists writing about the two men betray a far from assumption that the vice president will not be as good as his punishing word on abortion and some other social issues or in his appointments to the administration and the bench.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Put the Buggy Embassy to Use

The new U.S. Embassy building in Moscow is uninhabitable as a place for confidential business. The fault lies mainly with a sneaky KGB but partly, too, with Nixon-era officials who were seduced by sweet visions of détente and allowed the Soviets to decide how the facility was to be constructed.

President Reagan wants to tear down the new \$22 million chateau which is honey-combed with listening devices, and start over. The problem is that razing and rebuilding could delay by five years moving U.S. personnel from their current dilapidated fire-trap to modern quarters.

Rather than tear the chateau down, why not offer it as a public building for whatever use the Soviets choose — that is, exchange it for a better site? This would expedite construction and help get diplo-

omats of both sides in more commodious (and in America's case, safer) surroundings as quickly as possible.

— The Atlanta Constitution.

A Disincentive for Dictators

The arraignment of Mrs. Imelda Marcos in New York this week on charges of embezzlement and fraud serves warning to other heads of state and their families that they cannot fleece their countries, export themselves and the proceeds to the United States and live happily ever after.

There is an argument for allowing former dictators to trade asylum and immunity from prosecution for the liberation of their subjects. But [America] by making it clear that they cannot also expect to flaunt, and augment, their ill-gotten wealth, has performed the service of minimizing their incentives to bank so extravagantly against a rainy day.

— The Times (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613395; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630498.

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Gen. Mgr.: Michael Cowan, 250 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10024. Tel: (212) 725-3900. Telex: 427173

Printed in U.S.A. by International Herald Tribune, Inc. at 17301116. Commission Postmark No. 61337

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201116. Commission Postmark No. 61337

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OPINION



Class Politics: A Late Foray Into a Troubling Realm

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Throughout much of the world, class divisions and the struggle for economic advantage are staples of party politics. But Michael Dukakis and George Bush have relegated the politics of class in America to the final, giddy days of their dispiriting campaign.

The tendency of the American working class to disenfranchise itself comes barely a century after the decisive battles for universal suffrage began in Europe and America. Disaster and nirvana were confidently predicted by opposing sides of the debate over extending the franchise to the masses and to both sexes.

Neither candidate seems to be interested in money in the way that Ronald Reagan and many other politicians are interested in money. Taxation of Mr. Reagan's magnificent movie salary propelled him into politics, where he made cutting tax rates a conservative cause.

Mr. Bush's pledge not to raise taxes is qualitatively different from Mr. Reagan's promises on the same subject, and more porous. Counting America's only cohesive mass economic group, Mr. Bush is making a direct appeal to the consuming class. He promises to protect that class by opposing protectionism.

On Arms Control, China Follows a Path of Its Own

By Gerald Segal

BEIJING — One might have expected to find at least a semblance of arms control in this region, at a time of U.S.-Soviet progress on arms and with East Asia giving increasing priority to prosperity over the setting of scores.

The Chinese suggest that formal arms control is an overrated process. It is hard for Beijing to determine which weapons might be cut and which confidence-building measures might enhance China's security.

China is the principal supplier of arms and aid to the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Beijing's cooperation with the superpowers in enforcing a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian conflict would help prevent the Khmer Rouge from regaining sole power.

China is still much to do. As in other realms, profound differences exist in the two countries' media systems. The Soviets still jam Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and the VOA's Afghan-language service.

The Russians Are Letting the Message Get Through

By Charles Z. Wick

The writer is director of the U.S. Information Agency.

WASHINGTON — In late September I completed three days of talks with high-level Soviet officials in Moscow on information and cultural relations. I came away with a strong belief that extraordinary changes are occurring in U.S.-Soviet information relations.

Such talks should be a regular and frequent occurrence. And Alexander Yakovlev, the Politburo member, and Valentin Falin, then chairman of the Novosti press agency and now head of the Communist Party Central Committee's international department, told me they agree.

There is still much to do. As in other realms, profound differences exist in the two countries' media systems. The Soviets still jam Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and the VOA's Afghan-language service.

U.S. officials still do not enjoy the kind of timely access to Soviet media and public opinion that Soviets have in the United States. The Soviets still disseminate disinformation abroad, and Western journalists are still not permitted to investigate and report on the most controversial areas in the Soviet Union as the news breaks.

As Mr. Yakovlev noted, "before the 1985 Geneva meeting, the idea of a meeting of this kind would have been inconceivable." A few of the results we achieved: Mr. Falin, who headed the Soviet delegation, presented the accreditation for the first Moscow bureau chief of Voice of America. VOA broadcasts to the Soviet Union were jammed as recently as May 1987.

U.S. officials still do not enjoy the kind of timely access to Soviet media and public opinion that Soviets have in the United States. The Soviets still disseminate disinformation abroad, and Western journalists are still not permitted to investigate and report on the most controversial areas in the Soviet Union as the news breaks.

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For Angola, Hope, but With a Hitch

By Flora Lewis

LAGOS — Despite delays, word here is that a settlement on Namibia can be expected soon. This will add to the list of seemingly unresolvable regional conflicts brought to a solution in the new international climate of conciliation and war fatigue.

A final meeting among South African, Cuban and Angolan delegates, with the United States as a mediator, was recently postponed. But there is optimism now that Namibia will gain independence from South Africa next year, more than a generation after the United Nations canceled Pretoria's trusteeship of the former German colony called South-West Africa.

The possible hitch comes over the future role of Jonas Savimbi, whose UNITA rebels have been fighting in Angola since the eve of independence with help from South Africans moving into Angola from Namibia. Recently the United States has also been supplying Mr. Savimbi, through Zaire.

Mr. Bush's pledge not to raise taxes is qualitatively different from Mr. Reagan's promises on the same subject, and more porous. Counting America's only cohesive mass economic group, Mr. Bush is making a direct appeal to the consuming class.

Mr. Bush has successfully passed the message that his White House would never intervene to take from the working man's paycheck and give to the expanding strata of the unemployed, mostly young, black males in American cities.

It is a refinement that Bismarck would have admired. But it has helped breed a disturbing cynicism that has marked this campaign, shared in by the two candidates, the media and much of the electorate.

According to U.S. officials here, however, 49 American senators have signed a letter insisting that no American money be used to support UN troops in Namibia until the Savimbi dispute is settled. This flagrantly challenges the Reagan administration's decision to pay up its debts to the United Nations and meet valid assessments.

And it is drastically wrong-headed, reviving suspicions that America really does not want the war to end. The charge that, given the number of significant, comes from much more than the pro-South Africa ultra-right is that going ahead with an international agreement would amount to "selling Savimbi out." It is the opposite tack from the stand the United States took on Afghanistan, where it insisted on Soviet troop withdrawal before an attempt to set up a new regime.

A former Nigerian head of state, Oshang Obasanjo, has played an important behind the scenes part as a go-between in moving things along. He says Mr. Savimbi has agreed to the principles of a single interim state, with no threat of secession of the areas he controls, and a single national government.

Angola's president, Eduardo dos Santos, has accepted this as a basis for "harmonization" and is willing to call in the International Red Cross to monitor an end to hostilities. Mr. dos Santos has not abandoned his position that UNITA could join the government only without Mr. Savimbi, but this demand appears negotiable.

Morocco is involved as an intermediary, and General Obasanjo thinks there may well be a Savimbi-dos Santos meeting in Morocco to work it out if an accord is reached on Angola and Namibia. He suspects that the reason for recent trips by President Frelimo Botha of South Africa to see leaders in Zaire and the Ivory Coast was to enlist their assurances to Mr. Savimbi that he and his men will not be abandoned to Angolan vengeance.

According to General Obasanjo, the Cubans and the Soviets are pressuring Angola for a political settlement. There are hard-liners in Luanda who do not agree, but they are getting heat from their Communist suppliers.

A number of African governments are involved on both sides, eager to promote peace. Nigeria's foreign minister, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, says, "We will pass on the lessons from our own civil war, for speedy reconstruction and reconstruction, that there can be no victor and no vanquished."

This is not a time for U.S. legislators to ride ideological hobbyhorses. The Africans know what they need.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1838: News of Stanley

ZANZIBAR — Couriers have arrived from Tabora bringing direct news of H.M. Stanley's expedition, a portion of which was encountered last November by detachments of Arabs carrying on trade in Africa. These Arabs met Stanley's rear-guard to the west of Lake Albert Nyanza. They did not see Mr. Stanley himself but were informed that he was two days' march ahead, and that the expedition had endured great suffering in thick forests in which they could not advance more than a mile and a quarter a day.

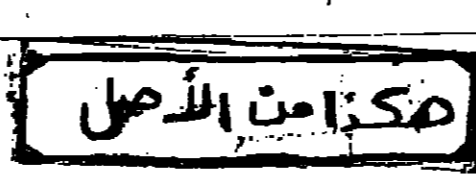
1913: Greece Is Warned

ATHENS — Italy and Austria-Hungary have handed to the Greek Government a collective Note complaining that the work of the international commission appointed to delimit the frontier of Epirus is meeting with difficulties as a result of the attitude of the inhabitants of the contested territory, who, they allege, are urged

by the Greeks to show hostility. The Note further insists on the evacuation by the Greeks before Dec. 31 of the territory recognized as Albanian.

1938: Spanish Ship Sunk

LONDON — For the first time since the World War a naval battle was fought this evening [Nov. 2] in the North Sea. This time the struggle was not between the British and German fleets but between two Spanish vessels. The scene of the spectacular one-sided battle was ten miles off Cromer, on the Norfolk coast. After three hours of shelling, the Spanish merchant steamer Cantabria was set on fire and sunk by the motorship Nadir, one of General Franco's armed auxiliary cruisers. By an ironic coincidence, the international Spanish naval war had penetrated to within eight miles of England's chalk cliffs just as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was telling the House of Commons: "The Spanish question is no longer a menace to the peace of Europe."



OPINION

A Case, of Sorts, for a President Dukakis

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Because neither candidate has made a convincing case for himself, this column will under-

serve the collective good (which, Mr. Bush please note, is what government is for) by reducing the deficit. That would reduce the drain of private savings away from productive investment.

may find that some systems are jobs programs with Democratic constituencies, and Mr. Bush, who is unwilling to put tax money where his moving lips are when praising defense, might be small.



Don't Forget Roseanne

By Barbara T. Roessner

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Against the backdrop of a campaign that has seen women's issues not just relegated to a back burner but taken off the stove, "Roseanne" is a grease fire — shooting flames and billowing smoke, a conflagration both sudden and stubborn.

action, the equal rights amendment — as the creation of some elitist feminists who have nothing better to do than ruminate on the real and imagined transgressions of a sexist society.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Double Dress Standard
Regarding "The First Lady's Flub-Ducks" (Oct. 21) by William Safire:

Dictators Out of Uniform
Regarding "A New Season in Chile" (Opinion, Oct. 31):

Leaders, Not Buddies
After the latest presidential debate, the "political experts" announced that George Bush had wiped the floor with Michael Dukakis, not so much because of what was said, but because the governor appeared less likable than the vice president.

GENERAL NEWS

Few Britons Raise an Outcry On Curbs for Press and Trials

By Craig R. Whitney

LONDON — Proposals by the government to limit freedom of the press and restrict the right of criminal defendants to remain silent have brought little public outcry in Britain, although the government may yet face opposition.

The government has not yet made public a draft of the official secrets bill, but in the report in June it acknowledged that the 1911 act, which penalized the disclosure of any information by any government employee or government contractor, was too sweeping.

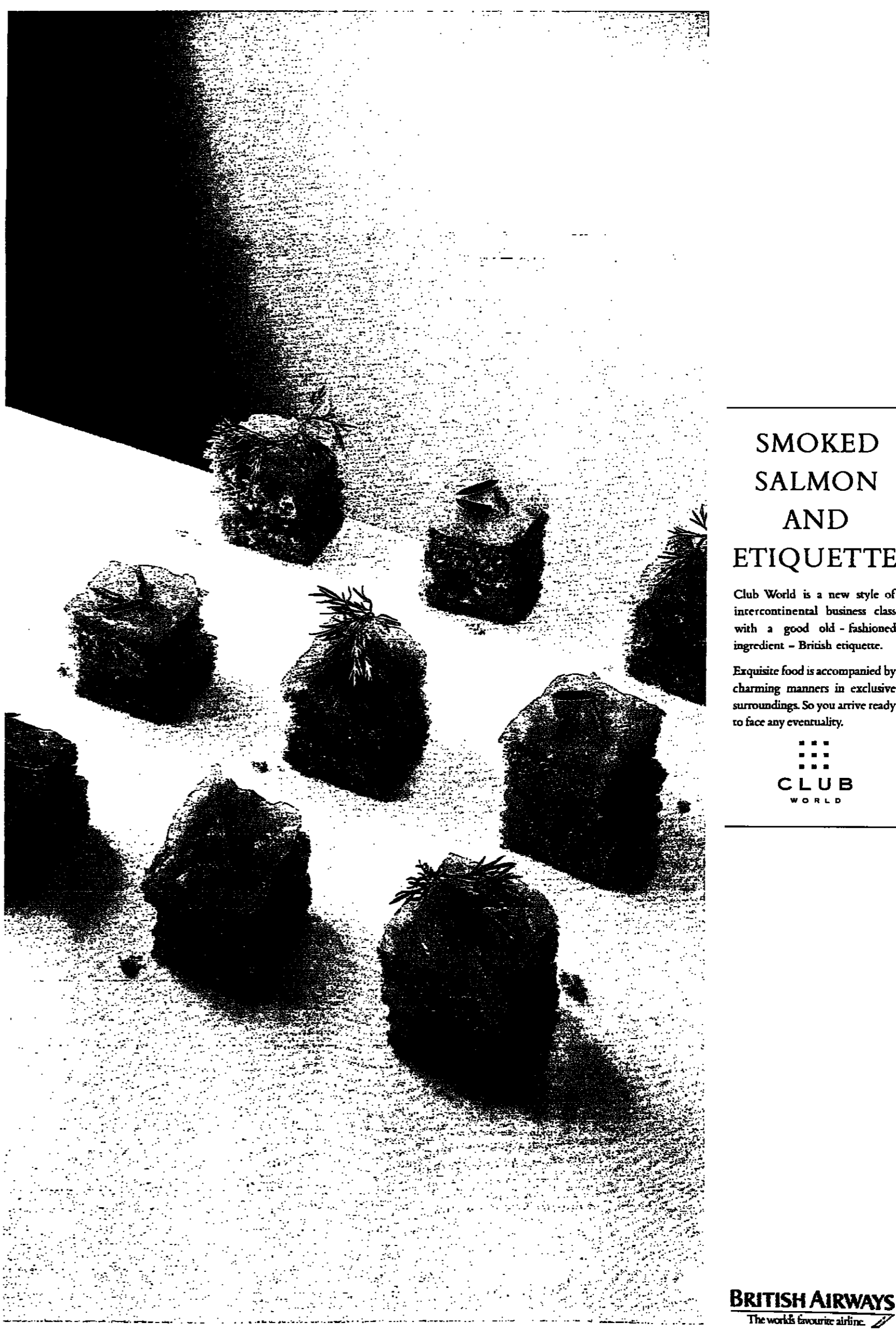
Briton Convicted for Sale to Soviets

KONGSBERG, Norway — A British citizen was convicted here Wednesday on charges connected to the sale of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union that helped the Soviet Navy muffle its submarines.

information on the application for an export license in order to hide the capability of the equipment, which was sold to the Soviets from 1982 to 1985.

One Dead and 5 Hurt In Polish Plane Crash

WARSAW — A Polish plane carrying 29 people crashed in southeastern Poland on Wednesday, killing one person and seriously injuring five, the state-run LOT Polish Airlines said.



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Vertical text on the left edge: for Angola, Hope, but With a Hint, By Flora Lewis, AGOS — Despite delays, there is that a settlement can be expected soon.

ASIAN TOPICS

Stone-Age Identity In 20th-Century Suit

Four of the 70 people who identify themselves as the primitive Tasaday tribe have sued two anthropologists who say the tribe is a hoax...

Some of these visitors proclaimed the Tasaday to be a fraud perpetrated by Ferdinand E. Marcos when he was president...

Detainees in Malaysia Go on Hunger Strike

Eighteen political detainees held without trial for a year in Malaysia are on a one-week hunger strike to dramatize demands for their release...

schools, were inflaming racial tension and threatening national security. All but the 18 have been released.

Around Asia

In what amounted to a referendum on the construction of a residence for American military families in the town of Zushi, near Tokyo, Mayor Kichiro Tomino was elected this week...

Western rock music produces drug-like effects on listeners, encourages nihilistic and suicidal tendencies and should be banned from India, Martin Koblanka, a professor of philosophy and prominent academic, maintains...

More than 50 factories making Chinese noodles in Malaysia have been closed while officials try to find which of them, if any, is the source of a toxin that killed 14 people recently...

Japanese husbands should take their wives out more often, according to the central government, which has proposed a special "Conjugal Day" holiday to encourage the idea...

Arthur Higbee

To Tokyo's Relief, Utilities Will Boycott Pretoria's Uranium

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

TOKYO — Under pressure from the United States and their own government, Japan's giant utility companies have agreed to stop importing uranium from South Africa...

The move was a relief to the Tokyo government, which has been embarrassed in diplomatic circles by the recent rise of Japan as South Africa's leading trading partner.

"We asked the Japanese utilities not to undermine American sanctions in November of 1986," Nobuo Tanaka, the director of international nuclear energy affairs at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said in an interview Tuesday.

Although Japan has imposed limited trade sanctions on South Africa to protest the Pretoria government's apartheid policy, the bans have never extended to so-called "strategic materials," including those used in generating nuclear energy.

Utility officials said they would make up for the South African uranium, which has accounted for about 11 percent of Japan's

uranium imports, by increasing purchases from Australia, Canada and the United States. Some of the South African uranium used in Japan is processed in the United States, an official of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission said.

Energy analysts in Tokyo suggested that the utilities, by acting on their own rather than as a result of government decree, had left open the possibility of resuming purchases of South African uranium if they are unable to find sufficient supplies elsewhere.

American imports of South African uranium ore were banned in 1986. But the U.S. Congress left a loophole under which uranium that has been partly processed can be imported regardless of its source.

Also, the United States imports partly processed uranium for further processing and re-export to Japan.

Several of the Japanese companies also said they would stop buying uranium oxide from RTZ Corp., formerly called Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., a British-controlled mining and industrial company that has extensive holdings in Namibia.

But Tokyo Electric Power Co., the

world's largest private utility, said that RTZ had assured it that the fuel it ships to Japan comes from other sources. The utility said it would continue buying from RTZ.

Several of the utilities' long-term contracts for purchasing uranium will expire next year, and Tokyo officials were anxious that the contracts not be renewed.

Assessing the impact of the loss of the contracts on South African uranium mines is difficult. According to government estimates, Japanese utilities have long-term contracts for about 203,000 tons (183,000 metric tons) of uranium, and about 22,000 tons come from South Africa.

The value of the contracts has not been disclosed. The price for the uranium varies from one contract to another.

The extent of Japan's business dealings with South Africa has been a subject of sometimes fervent behind-the-scenes domestic debate. Many Japanese companies, including electronics producers and automobile makers, have moved in to replace American and European companies that have either cut back on business with Pretoria or ended it altogether.

For example, Japan has captured more than half of South Africa's mainframe computer market, while its market share in the United States and Europe is much smaller. By unofficial estimates, trade in

both directions between Japan and South Africa surpassed \$3 billion in the first nine months of 1988.

There is little public discussion of apartheid in Japan and few protests over it, but Tokyo has been under pressure from allies to curtail its trade with South Africa. Still, many people believe that the government lacks the political will to force businesses to do so.

At times there have been signs of conflict on the issue within the government. The Foreign Ministry has urged tougher measures, while the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has tried to discourage trade without angering its main constituency, large businesses.

Two years ago, Japan banned iron and steel imports from South Africa and suspended tourist visas for South African nationals.

But it exempted products like coal and iron ore, two of the biggest imports from South Africa, and merely advised power companies to look elsewhere to buy "strategic products" used in generating nuclear energy. Although couched in advisory terms, such suggestions usually leave Japanese corporations with little choice.

Japan has no uranium deposits of its own and only limited capacity to enrich the mineral so that it can be used as nuclear fuel.

The four utilities that acted were the Kansai, Tohoku, Chubu and Chugoku electric power companies. Each supplies power to different areas of Japan, and each has been active in efforts to increase Japanese reliance on nuclear power.

Some of the utilities took pains to avoid mentioning apartheid as a reason for their action. "Our decision is not necessarily in response to the trade ministry's request," a spokesman for Chubu Electric said. "But new supply sources have recently appeared, and we found a more diversified and economical supply."

Virtually none of the South African uranium is shipped directly to Japan. Most of it is purchased as uranium hexafluoride and shipped to the United States or France for enrichment.

Later it is turned into the pellets that go into nuclear fuel rods. Reprocessing of spent fuel also takes place outside Japan, but a pilot reprocessing plant, imported from France, has begun operating north of Tokyo.

Because Japan does not receive the uranium hexafluoride directly, the origin of the uranium is sometimes difficult to determine. That is the problem with purchases from RTZ, which has mining holdings in several countries.

China Expects to Fail on Population

Inability to Curb Growth Could Hinder Modernization

By Daniel Southerland Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's top family planning official has acknowledged that China is unlikely to reach its goal of limiting its population to 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

Peng Peiyun, minister in charge of the state Family Planning Commission, said Tuesday that the nation's population could well reach 1.27 billion, 70 million more than the target, by the end of this century.

Last month, Beijing first indicated it was abandoning the goal of limiting the population to 1.2 billion when the official Xinhua news agency quoted an official as saying that the population would grow to around 1.25 billion to 1.28 billion by the end of the century.

Mr. Peng's estimate also coincides roughly with projections made by foreign experts. Some say that, at its current rate of growth, China's population will reach nearly 1.29 billion by the end of the century, or 90 million more than the target.

Such an unanticipated increase would come to more than the population of Mexico, which was about 82 million in 1986.

The figures are important because China has staked its economic-modernization program on the

assumption that it can restrict population growth. Nearly a quarter of the world's people are Chinese, but they possess only 7 percent of the world's cultivable land.

Mr. Peng's declaration on population figures followed the disclosure a week ago that many family planning officials in China's provinces had falsified reports on the number of births. The official People's Daily newspaper said that

Marines to Discharge Ex-Hostage of Tehran

The Associated Press

CAMP BENDLETON, California — A U.S. Marine with emotional troubles caused by the 444 days of captivity at the U.S. Embassy in Iran will be honorably discharged soon despite his desire to remain in the corps, officials said.

Staff Sergeant John D. McKeel Jr., 35, who contends that his problems are manageable, will be discharged with a 10-percent medical disability this month, according to a statement this week by the Marine Corps in Washington. He was a guard at the embassy in Tehran when it was stormed on Nov. 3, 1979. He was among 9 marines and 42 civilians held hostage.

some officials had lowered the birth-rate figures to avoid criticism from superiors who set unrealistic quotas for them.

An economist in Beijing said Tuesday that in Sichuan, China's most heavily populated province, officials have been underreporting the birth rate by at least 50 percent.

The difficulty in meeting targets in the world's largest nation has been dramatized by reports in the Population Journal, an official Chinese publication. It recently described how a post office official and his wife in one of the poorest provinces kept trying to have a boy and broke a record by having nine girls before a boy finally was born.

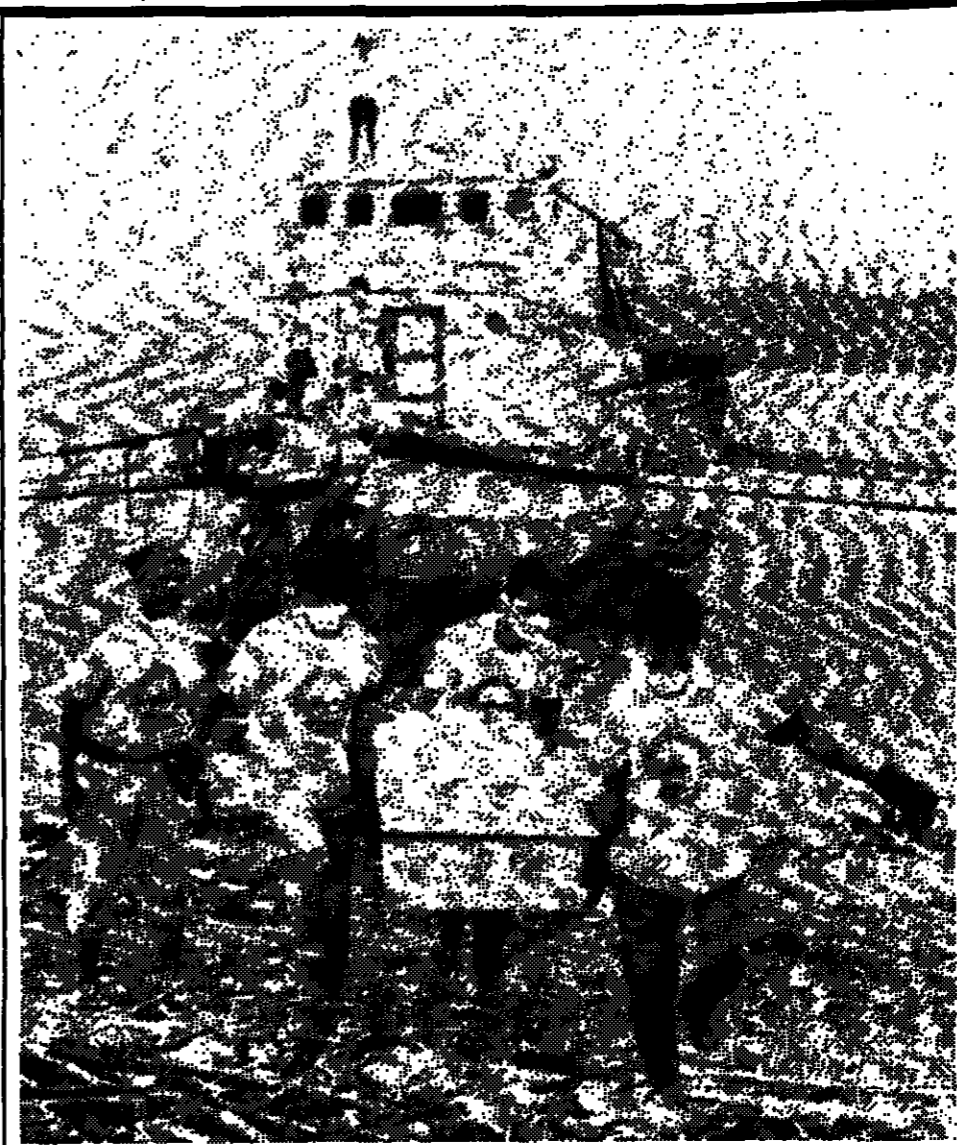
In theory, China has a strict family planning program, often described as a policy of one couple, one child. But in recent years, the government has relaxed the policy, allowing more than half the couples in the countryside to have more than one child.

Rural couples who have a daughter as a first child are allowed to have a second baby. In most of the rural areas, couples tend to prize boys more than girls.

Mr. Peng said that the 1.2 billion target had been set early in 1980, before a national census was conducted in 1982, and that the target "probably did not reflect a realistic picture of our population situation." The minister said plans were being made to hold another census in 1990.

"Before that, however," Mr. Peng said, "the figure of 1.2 billion population is still our target, and we will try to realize that by the end of this century."

He said the Chinese would "avoid resorting to coercion" in trying to meet the target.



Mass Burial for Philippine Ferry Victims

Workers unloading coffins at Tacloban in Leyte Province, where a mass burial is planned for victims of a ferry that sank Oct. 24 in a typhoon. A spokesman for Sulphur Lines, the ferry operator, said 76 people died and 200 were rescued, leaving about 130 unaccounted for. President Corason C. Aquino ordered Sulphur Lines to suspend business pending an investigation of its operations.

Thai Military Denies It Skimmed U.S. Funds Intended for Sihanouk

By Steven Erlanger New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Expressing concern that allegations of corruption would damage the reputation of the Thai armed forces, military spokesmen have denied that army officers and others in Thailand took funds intended to aid non-Communist guerrillas in Cambodia.

A spokesman for the Thai Supreme Command, Major General Naruodol Dejpradit, said reports of such theft were "irresponsible" and intended to damage the prestige of the Thai armed forces.

"We have double-checked the newspaper report and found out that there is no basis for the published story," General Naruodol said, referring to a report Sunday in The Washington Post.

The Post said Thai military officers and private businessmen had stolen about \$3.5 million from an American aid program for the Cambodian guerrillas.

"If the newspaper really meant well toward the armed forces, it should have coordinated with the armed forces or identified the military officers so we could take disciplinary and criminal actions against the wrongdoers," the general said.

The Post report was based on an article last week in The Far Eastern Economic Review that said the Reagan administration had decided to increase its aid to the Cambodian guerrillas despite the discovery of corruption in Thailand's delivery of the assistance.

The money, provided by the Central Intelligence Agency and supposedly secret, was intended for medicine, uniforms and field equipment for the non-Communist forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his ally, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by Son Sann.

The program involved about \$12 million a year by 1985 and has risen at least 50 percent since then, an administration official in Washington said.

The armed forces chief of staff, General Sunthorn Kongsompong, said the reports had damaged the Thai military and suggested that the allegations could have been made by "those who want to give Thailand a bad image."

"I assure you that corruption is impossible," General Sunthorn said. "The news reports are untrue."

Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan said Tuesday that the allegations involved activities under the previous government, and that he had asked for an investigation. He said he was surprised that anything concerning covert operations would be disclosed.

A spokesman for the previous prime minister, Prem Tinsulanonda, said he would have no comment.

Norway Says India Got Heavy Water

Reuters

OSLO — Norway and India traded accusations Wednesday over reports that 15 tons of heavy water, which can be used in nuclear weapons, was illegally rerouted to Bombay in 1983.

The head of the Norwegian parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, Kåre Willoch, said he suspected that the water, produced by the big Norwegian industrial concern Norsk Hydro A/S, might have been used to make atomic weapons. The government pledged to demand an explanation from India.

But India, which says that it does not possess nuclear weapons, denied that the water had been diverted to Bombay in violation of international regulations.

"Reports that India has imported heavy water from sources other than the Soviet Union are aimed at maligning this country," S. Rajagopal of the Atomic Energy Commission in India said in an interview in Bombay.

He added that India had imported only small quantities of heavy water from the Soviet Union under the strict safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Norway's assistant state prosecutor, Tor Aksel Busch, said Tuesday that the heavy water, which was sold to the West German company Rohstoff-Einfuhr in December 1983 by Norsk Hydro, had traveled from Basel, Switzerland, to Bombay on a flight that was also carrying several tons delivered from the Soviet Union.

Norsk Hydro has manufactured about 450 tons of the substance, also known as deuterium oxide, since the early 1950s. Rohstoff-Einfuhr, based in Düsseldorf and owned by Alfred Hempel, imports and distributes materials for scientific research.

International regulations forbid the shipment of more than one ton of heavy water to India, which has refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

"We will raise the issue with India to clarify what has happened," Trade Minister Jan Balstad said in a statement.

Colonel to Lead El Salvador's Army

By Lindsey Gruson New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — In a move designed to improve the Salvadoran Army's effectiveness in the deadlocked war against the rebels, Colonel René Emilio Ponce has been promoted to chief of staff over several more senior officers.

"If he can't get the army moving again, it might as well get off the playing field," a Western specialist in military affairs commented. "He's by far and away the last best hope."

Colonel Ponce, 41, whose promotion Tuesday had been expected, replaced General Adolfo Blandón, 50, who was appointed five years ago when the Salvadoran military was widely accused of brutality and appeared to be losing the war with the Marxist-led guerrillas. He staved off a rebel victory and

increased the size of the military from 12,000 to 57,000 men. But despite billions of dollars in U.S. aid, the military has been unable to defeat the guerrillas, known as the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

In announcing the planned change on television Saturday night, General Blandón said he was stepping down to spend more time with his family and to make room for restive younger officers. He said he would become the military attaché in France.

The promotion of Colonel Ponce, commander of the 3rd Brigade, is part of a months-long shake-up that has given 1966 graduates of the military academy command of virtually all key posts in the armed forces. He is the valedictorian and

acknowledged leader of the class.

Members of the so-called *ladrones*, or big class, are known as battle-hardened commanders impatient with the lack of progress in the nine-year-old civil war and with what they say is the mediocrity, vacillation and corruption of civilian politicians.

Rebels Attack Guard

Leftist rebels, in their largest daytime assault in the capital in recent years, attacked the headquarters of the Salvadoran National Guard with mortar and rifle fire Tuesday, killing at least four soldiers and wounding 34 other people, including the guard commander and four civilians, a military spokesman said, according to a Washington Post report from San Salvador.

The rebel attack occurred amid a general increase in their activity across the country, and observers had predicted in recent days that the guerrillas would attempt some spectacular attack in the capital before a meeting of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States on Nov. 14.

In recent months, the rebels have vowed to step up daytime attacks against military installations, but this was their first such action.

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Ramstein Toll Rises to 70

Reuters

HANOVER, West Germany — A British soldier has died of injuries suffered in the Ramstein air show disaster in August, raising the death toll to 70, a West German hospital said Wednesday.

Advertisement for William Lawson's Scotch Whisky. The image shows a bottle of whisky with a label that reads 'WILLIAM LAWSON'S Scotch Whisky'. The background is dark and moody, with a silhouette of a person's head and shoulders in the foreground.

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دکتر محمد المصطفى

Talks on a Soviet Radar Fail to Satisfy the U.S.

WASHINGTON — Three days of talks with the Soviet Union have failed to alter the U.S. view that a radar complex in Siberia violates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and that it must be torn down, the State Department said Wednesday.

The dispute over the radar, near Krasnoyarsk, has impeded a proposed superpower agreement to halt long-range nuclear weapons.

Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said, "Based on what we heard to date we continue to believe strongly that the U.S. criteria can only be met by dismantlement of the radar and receiver buildings, including their foundations."

He spoke after U.S. and Soviet technical experts concluded a meeting in Geneva that Moscow had requested to lay out a proposal to transform the radar into an international space center.

"We had hoped they were prepared to meet U.S. concerns about the radar," Mr. Redman said.

"We listened to what they had to say," he added. "Unfortunately, the Soviet experts did not have any new proposals that addressed our



IBERIAN SUMMIT BEGINS IN LISBON — Felipe González of Spain, left, with Aníbal Cavaco Silva of Portugal as the two prime ministers began a two-day meeting in Lisbon on Wednesday. A proposal on applying for EC funds to modernize transportation and telecommunications, as well as cooperation in preparing for the single market after 1992, were on the agenda.

Bonn Denies Kohl Erred on Soviets

Washington Post Service

BONN — The government denied Wednesday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had overstated Soviet willingness to free political prisoners, and it said that his statement had been closely coordinated with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

But West German government sources reaffirmed their earlier statements that the Soviets were unlikely to live up to the pledge relayed by Mr. Kohl at a news conference in Moscow last week.

He said then that the Kremlin had declared its readiness to free by the end of the year all people whom the West considers to be political prisoners.

Instead, the sources reaffirmed, the Soviets apparently intend only to free by then people held under two articles of the Soviet penal code that are viewed in the West as being used to curtail political expression.

Western countries, including West Germany, also consider as political prisoners some people held in mental institutions and some imprisoned in cases related to religious beliefs.

West German officials said that they would be happy with release of any political prisoners even if, as expected, the Soviets fell short of the pledge that Mr. Kohl had described. "We regard this as a process, and once the Soviets start the process, then we would view this as very encouraging," an official said.

ISRAEL: Shamir Seeks Coalition ARABS: Dismay at Likud

(Continued from page 1)

remnant of these Jews made their way to Palestine after World War II and began rebuilding a shattered culture.

"The Jews of Eastern Europe were supposed to be dead," said a Jewish philosopher, David Hartman. "We told sentimental stories about them and watched 'Fiddler on the Roof.'"

"But what was actually happening was one of the great survivalist dramas in Jewish history: the ability of these people to be resurrected. These little so-called fiddlers on the roof have learned the art of power. The ghetto went to vote."

Israeli pollsters completely missed the 50 percent increase in religious support because they generally do not survey the ultra-Orthodox, many of whom do not have telephones and are suspicious of outsiders.

Views of Begin

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin said in a rare interview Wednesday that the Israeli elections were a referendum on the policies of Mr. Peres and Labor, showing that the party had "failed in all of its programs," United Press International reported.

The reclusive Mr. Begin, 75, said in the brief interview with Israeli radio that he had not voted.

Palestinian Is Killed

The army said that Israeli soldiers had killed a Palestinian man who confronted them Wednesday as they were pursuing stone-throwing youths into his home in the West Bank town of Qalqilya. The Associated Press reported.

Scattered violence was reported in the occupied lands, including stone-throwing incidents and tire barricades set on fire to block Israeli patrols.

British Civil Servants Call One-Day Strike

London — Britain's five main civil servant unions voted Wednesday in favor of a 24-hour strike on Nov. 7 to protest government action against 18 union members last month, the unions announced. The government took disciplinary action against 18 workers at its secret listening installation at Cheltenham, 130 kilometers (about 75 miles) west of here, for refusing to relinquish their union membership. Four of the workers were fired.

In 1983, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher approved measures making it illegal for workers at its General Communication Headquarters to belong to unions. Most of the 6,000 workers at the headquarters agreed to give up their union membership in exchange for a £1,000 (\$1,750) bonus.

U.S. Pledges 'Strong' Ties

The White House said Wednesday that Washington would maintain "strong, friendly relations" with a new Israeli government, Agence France-Press reported from Milwaukee.

"Israel is a strong and important ally of the United States," a White House spokesman, Roman Popadiuk, said in Milwaukee, where President Ronald Reagan was campaigning for Vice President George Bush, the Republican candidate for president. "We enjoy strong, friendly bilateral relations. That relationship will continue with the new Israeli government."

JAPAN: Hirohito's Illness Puts Damper on Economy SOVIET: Inflation Threatens the Pace of Change

(Continued from page 1)

the spokesman said. Similarly, the annual Old Boo Festival in Kanda, a neighborhood of university students and antiquarian book dealers, was canceled partly because Kanda is in the Chiyoda Ward of Tokyo, which also includes the Imperial Palace where Hirohito lies ill.

Although the festival normally accounts for as much as one-fifth of the dealers' annual income, the store association chairman, Hideo Hayashi, said there was no choice but to cancel the event. "We are living beneath the knees of His Majesty," he explained.

Businesses in Nagoya, a provincial capital between Tokyo and Osaka, have estimated that they lost billions of yen when the Chumchi Dragons, the hometown baseball team, won the pennant for the first time in years but canceled their victory party, parade and celebratory department store sales.

But throughout Japan, the steadiest losers have been those associated with celebrations, with the company parties that are a fixture of the Japanese business scene, with showy weddings. One wholesaler lost a contract for 1,400 lobsters, for example, when the singer Hiroshi Ituki canceled the reception following his well-publicized marriage, and florists, musicians and others have suffered, too.

The manager of one of Tokyo's most elegant hotels said he had lost about 500 million yen (\$4 million) through canceled parties and receptions; it is considered inappropriate, he said, to charge the normal cancellation fees.

"Companions" and comics, musicians and florists — all fear that the worst is coming, since Japan's biggest gift-giving and party-throwing season is approaching. Bonenkai, or forget-the-year parties, are a subindustry of their own in December, and they are likely to be hard hit this year.

One businessman said that many executives found the December round of daily and obligatory drinking parties a drain and were secretly relieved to take a year off.

But Mr. Aozora, the comedian, noting that many comics were falling behind on their bills, could find no such silver lining. The *hatsunorai*, or first laugh of the new year, is considered lucky, so early January is usually his busiest season.

(Continued from page 1)

have changed little over the years, the prices that consumers actually pay have risen because widespread shortages drive shoppers to the more-expensive black market.

Under Mr. Gorbachev, inflation has come into the open, and apparently increased sharply. New economic laws have created a number of legal ways to circumvent the official price controls.

Many of the farm products that once went automatically into the state-run, price-controlled grocery stores are now sold in deregulated farmers markets or through cooperatives.

New private businesses have more freedom to charge what the market will bear for a dinner out or a custom-made blouse.

Industry, under increasing pressure to pay its own way, has taken advantage of a new provision called "index N," which allows factories to introduce higher prices for new, higher-quality products. Many factories have stopped making the old, price-controlled goods in favor of newer goods that are slightly improved and much more expensive.

Soviet housewives complain that 32-cent hand soap has disappeared from the stores, to be replaced by fancier soap costing a dollar or

(Continued from page 1)

more. The manager of the GUM department store recently told the weekly *Nedelnya* that the prices of men's and women's boots have more than doubled in the past three years. Television sets, refrigerators, toothpaste, perfume and several kinds of clothing are now generally available only in costlier Index N versions.

The freer discussion of inflation is part of a gradually increasing candor about economic affairs. Last week Mr. Gorbachev made public for the first time the official estimate of the national budget deficit: 36.3 billion rubles (\$58 billion) for next year. The estimate was later revised by budget cuts to 35 billion rubles.

Western economists said the admission was an important step toward an honest economic debate, although they consider the actual figure to be much higher.

Inflation is even more difficult to measure accurately because there is no Soviet retail price index — a basket of everyday goods whose average prices can be checked periodically and compared with previous levels. A Soviet statistician, Nikolai Byelov, announced plans last month to develop such an index.

PlanEcon, a Washington-based company that specializes in analyzing the economies of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, esti-

East German Flees to West

MUNICH — An East German technician fled across the Czechoslovak frontier into Bavaria on Wednesday, the Munich border police said.

Foreign governments will be notified, and the country will begin a two-day shutdown; no commercials on television, few offices and factories open and civic events canceled.

The government's official mourning period will extend six more days. The official funeral — a huge affair if the death of Hirohito's father, the Emperor Taisho, in 1926 is any guide — will follow 45 days after X-Day.

measured in August that inflation under Mr. Gorbachev had reached 7 percent a year and would grow dramatically when price controls ended.

"It is virtually certain that within a few years the Soviets will have at least Hungarian-type inflation, and quite possibly will slide into much more severe Polish-type inflation," PlanEcon wrote in its newsletter.

Besides postponing price decontrols, Soviet officials are considering other measures to curtail public anxiety about price increases.

One is a crackdown on private cooperatives that buy raw materials like flour or fabric at state prices, then sell their finished products at a premium. A decree by the state price committee would require that all goods made with state ingredients be subject to state price controls.

Vladimir G. Klyuyev, the minister of light industry, said last week that the government also plans new financial "incentives" to induce factories to continue making cheaper products.

A Chinese correspondent pointed out that this would be inconsistent with the idea of making factories pay their own way.

"Yes," Mr. Klyuyev acknowledged. "Well, nobody said the state should be cut out altogether."

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SCIENCE

Asteroid Collision Theories Get New Backing

By Walter Sullivan

CATASTROPHIC collisions with asteroids and comets have played a major role on Earth in shaping geology, climate and the evolution of life, a growing number of scientists assert.

The perception of the importance of massive collisions in the Earth's history has been strengthened by recent discoveries that large objects have smashed into the planet with surprising frequency. In addition, astronomers are discovering more and more large asteroids that could one day collide with Earth.

Theories, some highly speculative, have linked past impacts to a variety of key events in the Earth's history. The theories suggest that impacts caused reversals in the Earth's magnetic field, the onset of ice ages, the splitting apart of continents 80 million years ago and great volcanic eruptions, including one that spread lava over much of India 66 million years ago.

The impacts may also have played a major role in the evolution of life. Although scientists still debate the theory that climate changes wrought by massive collisions wiped out the dinosaurs, some evolution experts now suggest that such impacts may have caused numerous wrenching turns in the history of living species.

The rising excitement about collisions with comets and asteroids became evident at a conference on "Global Catastrophes in Earth History," held recently at Snowbird, Utah, under sponsorship of the Lunar and Planetary Institute in Houston and the National Academy of Sciences.

The number of known or suspected impacts on Earth has expanded rapidly in recent years. Newly identified candidates include the Kara Kal crater, 35

miles wide (about 55 kilometers), and its neighbor, the 10-mile East Kara crater, which is partly under water along the coast of the Kara Sea in the Soviet Union. Another crater, about 50 miles wide, was discovered in the Pamir Mountains of the Soviet Union, near the Chinese border. Scientists have also found evidence of a huge collision 34 million years ago about 100 miles off the coast of New Jersey.

One crater buried under sediment near Manson, Iowa, was formed at the time of the dinosaur extinctions, although this one, by itself, would not have been large enough to seriously alter the climate.

Experts also say that further asteroid or comet collisions with Earth must be expected because the number of asteroids discovered in orbits that cross or come near that of Earth is increasing rapidly.

Astronomers have found more than 80 asteroids with diameters of at least one kilometer (six-tenths of a mile) that could threaten the Earth. Dr. Shoemaker who, with his wife Carolyn, discovered 10 such asteroids in 1987 alone, estimates there are 1,100.

The chance that a giant asteroid or comet will crash to Earth during a human lifetime is small but not negligible, according to estimates by Dr. Shoemaker. Those big enough to dig a hole six miles wide, thus creating havoc on the entire planet, occur on the average every 100,000 years, Dr. Shoemaker estimates. And objects big enough to cause a crater a half-mile wide fall about every thousand years, he believes.

Another expert, Dr. George W. Wetherill of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, said he generally agreed with Dr. Shoemaker's estimates, although he thinks such impacts may be slightly less frequent.

That impacts might cause reversals of the Earth's magnetism has been discussed by several groups of scientists including Dr. Richard A. Muller and Donald E. Morris at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of

the University of California. Ever since it was discovered in the 1950s that the magnetic field of the Earth reverses its polarity at seemingly irregular intervals, scientists have sought to explain why.

According to a theory advanced by the Berkeley scientists, the reversals could have been triggered by extraterrestrial impacts that initiated a complicated series of climatic and rotational changes that in turn affected the Earth's magnetic field.

Under this theory, an impact would envelope the Earth in dust and smoke, causing a cooling that would deposit excess snow on land near the poles. The snow, by its reflectivity, would further reduce the absorption of solar heat and start a new ice age.

The resulting buildup of ice would trap much of the Earth's water at the poles, reducing water levels near the equator. If the sea level at the equator dropped 90 feet, this would transfer enough mass from low latitudes to the poles to speed up the Earth's rotation. This phenomenon would be similar to the spinning figure skater whose speed increases when his or her arms are drawn in.

The faster rotation of the Earth's solid mantle would disrupt the flow of material in the liquid interior or whose flow of electrons generates the planet's magnetism. The magnetic field would fade over about a thousand years until new currents in the liquid core began generating a magnetic field, either the same as before or reversed.

In arguing the case for this concept the proponents note that, of the four known impacts that have struck a distinctive glassy debris, known as tektites, across the Earth, three coincided with magnetic reversals. The fingernail-sized tektites, whose shape was streamlined as they flew through the atmosphere while still molten, are found in deposits over vast areas of the globe.

One of these collisions, 14.8 million years ago, created the Ries Crater in West Germany, throwing a rain of tektites across central Europe, especially Czechoslovakia. Dr. Muller and Dr. Morris noted that debris falling back into the crater was imprinted with magnetism that is the opposite of today's polarization. However magnetism in sediment that subsequently accumulated in the crater was consistent with today's polarization.

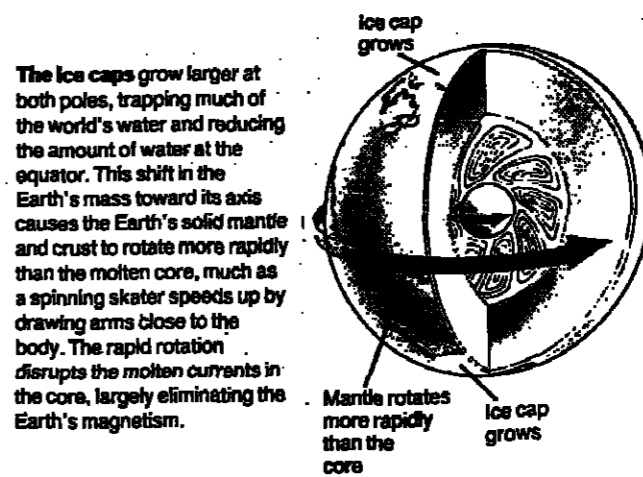
Others have also tried to link impacts with the onset of ice ages. Last summer Frank T. Kyrie, Lei Zhou and John T. Wasson of the University of California at Los Angeles reported finding evidence of a collision in several sediment cores extracted from the southern Pacific: 8,700 miles west of Cape Horn. The deposits were attributed to an asteroid 500 yards in diameter hitting that area in the late Pliocene, 2.3 million years ago.

The researchers noted that, while the impact did not create known extinctions, it coincided with the onset of the first northern ice age. Water vapor tossed aloft by the impact, they suggested, could have created clouds reflecting enough sunlight to cool the Earth.

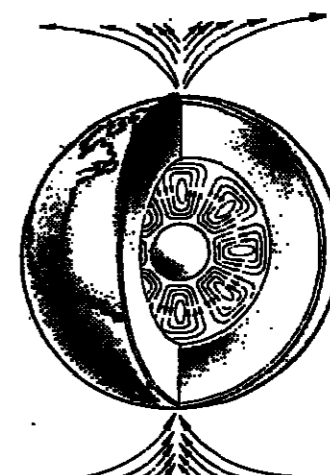
But whether impacts caused mass extinctions and influenced the evolution of life remains an issue of great scientific controversy.

Dr. Steven J. Gould of Harvard, summing up the Snowbird conference, said that the classic Darwin theory no longer accounts for evolution in the long run. Since human activity is now wiping out many species, he was asked if this was comparable to an extraterrestrial collision.

"Too soon to know," he replied. But great impacts produce "different rules," he added. Evolution has not progressed in a smooth manner but has struck out along new lines after each great impact.



The core and the overlying mantle eventually reach an equilibrium speed, allowing the material in the core to develop a new pattern of currents that again generates a magnetic field. Sometimes electrons in the core move in essentially the same patterns as before the impact, generating a magnetic field of the same polarity. At other times, some theorists say, the electrons can move in an opposite pattern, producing a magnetic field of reversed polarity. Today's north magnetic pole, for example, could shift to the southern hemisphere.



Adapted from The New York Times

IN BRIEF

Sunken Crust May Set Off Quakes

DENVER (Reuters) — Much of the Earth's crust has sunk into the interior of the planet, setting off a chain of chemical reactions that help explain why earthquakes occur, according to an American scientist.

Don Anderson, professor of geophysics at California Institute of Technology, said his discovery grew out of an attempt to solve the mystery of why the crusts of the moon and Mars are so much thicker than that of the Earth. In a speech at the meeting of the Geological Society of America, Dr. Anderson said the Earth's "missing" crust has sunk into the interior of the planet, or middle mantle, to a depth of 250 to 400 miles under the surface.

Spinning Star Produces Pulsar Wind

PASADENA, California (UPI) — Astronomers trying to unravel the mysteries of the distant spinning stars known as pulsars have evidence that one of the whirling bodies is creating a pulsar wind. The pulsar, a star that makes a complete rotation every 1.6 milliseconds, is surrounded by a halo of hydrogen gas that scientists at the California Institute of Technology say is apparently the luminous evidence of the pulsar wind. "This pulsar is giving off high velocity wind composed of very energetic particles. The star is pushing wind out of its way," explained J. Jeff Hester, co-author of the discovery reported in the journal Nature.

Hepatitis B Can Accelerate AIDS

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Scientists who say they have found evidence that the hepatitis B virus can speed up the spread of the AIDS virus are now trying to determine if being vaccinated against hepatitis is a good idea for those at highest risk of getting AIDS.

Doctors long have suspected that hepatitis B virus, or HBV, may play a role in the rate of progression of AIDS. Now University of California-San Francisco researchers say they have discovered the first evidence of HBV's acting directly on the AIDS virus. The researchers said their test-tube studies showed that an "X protein" produced by HBV can activate genes in the AIDS virus that could make it duplicate itself faster.

Anemia Tied to Epstein-Barr Virus

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Epstein-Barr virus that causes mononucleosis also may trigger a rare form of anemia that can lead to death, scientists report in the Philadelphia-based Annals of Internal Medicine. The DNA, or genetic code, of the Epstein-Barr virus has been found in the bone marrow of patients with aplastic anemia. The bone marrow quits functioning and fails to produce enough red blood cells to carry oxygen. While unlikely to be a cause of bone marrow failure among those who lack a history of infectious mononucleosis, the virus must be considered as a possible cause of aplastic anemia, the authors wrote.

Radiation Is Used to Combat Transplant Rejection

By Sandra Blakeslee

A HANDFUL of scientists are pursuing new research into a radical form of radiation therapy for people who receive organ transplants. The researchers have shown that the radiation, which fundamentally alters the immune system, greatly reduces, or in some cases eliminates, the need for the toxic drugs that combat rejection.

The therapy, called total lymphoid irradiation or TLI, induces permanent acceptance of transplanted organs, said Dr. Samuel Strober, a Stanford University immunologist and pioneer of the therapy in transplant medicine.

Before the powerful anti-rejection drug cyclosporine came into wide use about five years ago, there was great interest in using radiation to combat transplant rejection, but this flagged when the drug proved successful and simpler to employ.

But the doctors are pursuing the research now because they have learned that the anti-rejection drugs can have serious side effects, including kidney damage, thinning

of the bones and psychiatric disturbance. The drugs are also expensive, especially for young patients who may require them for the rest of their lives. Patients typically spend from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year on the anti-rejection drugs.

Moreover, the radiation therapy may help patients who do not respond to the drugs. One medical center in San Francisco has used radiation to reverse rejection episodes in such transplant recipients.

Researchers in Italy, Belgium and South Africa have also reported promising results in experiments with the radiation therapy. Dr. Strober said. Still, he said the therapy is not likely to become standard treatment soon. It is logistically complicated, he said, and transplant surgeons in the United States are more familiar with drugs and not as comfortable with radiation.

Transplants are rejected because a body's immune system identifies the organ as an invader and tries to destroy it. Unless the rejection can be controlled or a second transplant arranged, the recipient dies. Total lymphoid irradiation was

developed as a cancer treatment 25 years ago by Dr. Henry Kaplan at Stanford University. Used to treat Hodgkin's disease, a cancer of the lymph system, the therapy involves irradiating the entire lymph system while other vital organs are shielded with lead.

In treating the cancer patients, Kaplan noticed that a patient's immune system was often temporarily suppressed, said Dr. John Najarian, a leading transplant surgeon at the University of Minnesota. The immune system would slowly come back 18 months to two years after radiation, he said.

Spurred by this notion, Dr. Najarian in the late 1970s applied the therapy to young patients who had rejected a first kidney and seemed unlikely, without dramatic intervention, to retain a second.

"We got good results," he said. "Sixty to 70 percent of patients survived the second transplant after one year," a rate far higher than standard at the time. Then cyclosporine arrived. Dr. Najarian said, and radiation therapy was shelved. Although physicians try to give

their patients the lowest doses possible, Dr. Strober said, many people who receive transplants early in life may run into serious cumulative side effects from an anti-rejection drug.

Dr. Strober said that most patients who received the radiation therapy before their transplants are extraordinarily tolerant of their new kidneys.

During treatment, he said, about 90 percent of a patient's lymphocytes are destroyed by small doses of radiation over a nine-week period. Lymphocytes, found primarily in lymph nodes, are a category of white blood cells involved with recognizing foreign cells and orchestrating attacks against the invaders. After radiation, a new organ is implanted and a special drug is given that "mops up" the remaining lymphocytes," Dr. Strober said.

At this point, the patient's immune system is incapacitated, he said, and must begin rebuilding itself. Many patients develop viral infections in the first months after the therapy, especially herpes outbreaks and warts. But these attacks

are controlled by drugs, like acyclovir, or other treatments.

The radiation therapy seems to work by returning the immune system to its embryonic state, Dr. Strober said. By transplanting the organ, just as its immune cells are learning to distinguish "self" from "non-self," he said, it seems possible to trick the system into accepting the foreign tissue. The therapy also seems to promote a higher than normal number of cells, called suppressors, that shut down immune system attacks.

Dr. Strober said he is closely following 25 patients who received the therapy with their kidney transplants three to five years ago. Most are doing well on very low doses of a single anti-rejection drug, prednisone. Although several have experienced rejection episodes, he said, the attacks are mild and easily controlled.

Two years after the surgery, Dr. Strober said, 11 patients who seemed to be doing particularly well were selected for a follow-up experiment. Spleen and white blood cells from the kidney donors

had been frozen at the time of transplant. He said that, when these cells were mixed long after the transplants in a test tube with blood cells from the recipients, an amazing thing happened.

In nine of the 11 recipients, the "foreign" cells saved from the donor did not react with the recipients' cells, indicating "a state of tolerance" between donor and recipient, he said.

Because two of these patients were having trouble with their medication, he said, it was decided to withdraw drugs entirely. One patient did fine for 10 months but then lost his kidney because of a surgical complication. He had to get a second transplant and then began conventional drug treatments, Dr. Strober said. The second patient, a 60-year-old woman, has been off drugs for 18 months and is having no trouble.

A third patient, who received her kidney seven years ago in South Africa and is now being studied by Dr. Strober, has been off drugs for five years.

Scientists List Climate Research Goals

By Joe Kirwin

STOCKHOLM — In the time that global climate change has gone from science fiction to front-page predictions, man's attempt to understand it has been limited to the human equivalent of taking one's temperature.

Moreover, the research involves phenomena such as precipitation, temperature and, in a few cases, atmospheric changes. But biological organisms that interact with and formulate those physical aspects have been neglected.

Scientists agree that biological interactions must be unraveled if

man is to understand the global climate change patterns. For this reason, the International Council of Scientific Unions formed the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program two years ago.

Last week more than 200 scientists from 40 countries discussed a research strategy in Stockholm at

the first convention of the IGBP. That strategy, compiled in a 180-page document titled "A Plan for Action," was prepared by a special committee of scientists.

Following the meetings, the IGBP executive committee released a report outlining four areas of research that scientists believe will require attention and that will be the focus of research starting in 1990.

Three of the areas focus on the role of land plants in the cycles of chemicals in the atmosphere which give rise to the greenhouse effect; the role of oceanic organisms in the global carbon dioxide cycle; and the role of land plants in the exchange of energy and moisture between land and the atmosphere.

The fourth area of research is a multi-faceted effort to recover and study past relationships between atmospheric composition, global temperature, ice mass, solar history and the distribution of land and ocean organisms.

"Much of the research we have outlined in these priority areas would fill in the gaps that we don't know much about and aren't being studied," said Dr. James McCarthy, a Harvard professor who is the chairman of IGBP's planning committee. "The emphasis in the past has been on the physical. We need to know more about the role of biological organisms."

The first priority outlined is an area that scientists say is at the vortex of change today. "All forms of agriculture are having an effect on the greenhouse gases," said Dr. McCarthy. "The same with fossil fuels. The atmosphere is clearly being perturbed by them."

The second concern revolves around the unknown capacity of the oceans to store carbon dioxide.

"It is clear from the record of the past that the oceans have a very big impact in the cycle of carbon dioxide during glacial and non-glacial periods," said Dr. McCarthy. "Ice samples taken from Greenland show that when there were higher temperatures on Earth thousands of years ago, the ocean had higher levels of carbon dioxide. During the glacial periods it was low."

The third priority involves one of the more publicized concerns of global temperature change: deforestation. It also concerns understanding what effect the distribution of different types of vegetation has on weather patterns.

The fourth concern will provide a reference for the future.

"The geosphere-biosphere interactions of the past are an obvious guide to understanding how man has influenced those interactions," said Dr. Thomas Rosswall, a Swedish professor of ecology who is the executive director of the IGBP. "So it is obvious that we must dissect the past and understand it."



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دكانات الأهل

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1988

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER For Managers, Small Firms Outshine the Fortune 500

By SHERRY BUCHANAN International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — Corporate restructurings and cutbacks in the United States are dealing deadly blows to the notion that the big corporation is the only prestidigitator, rewarding and secure employer for ambitious managers.

The companies that make up the Fortune 500 have actually shrunk since 1980, eliminating 3.1 million jobs, according to Cognetics Inc., an economic forecasting firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Small companies were found to be the biggest creators of jobs.

"There is a whole other world out there," said David Birch, president of Cognetics and author of "Job Creation in America."

He added that "of course there is still the prestige issue, and those who will say 'He or she wants to work for a rinky-dink company!'"

While the Fortune 500 companies have eliminated 3.1 million jobs during the past eight years, 12 million jobs have been created by smaller companies, and 4 to 5 million jobs by large, nonmanufacturing—and therefore non-Fortune 500—companies such as Amex, Mrs. Fields' Cookies and Holiday Inns.

A parallel phenomenon is the tremendous increase in business starts in the last few years, according to Cognetics.

Last year, 700,000 new companies were created in the United States, compared with 300,000 in 1975. In the past three years, the number of self-employed people has increased by 500,000 a year, and the number of partnerships by 100,000 a year.

Most of Swain & Swain's clients who are between 45 and 58 years old would have been lifetime employees of Fortune 500 companies had they been given the chance.

James Cabrera, president of Drake Beam Morin, another New York placement firm, said, "Typically, redundant managers go with a firm not as large as before, where they get more responsibility and more control."

EC and Soviet Union Are Set to Begin Talks on Forging a Trade Accord

Agence France-Press

BRUSSELS — Negotiators from the European Community and the Soviet Union are to begin talks Thursday aimed at framing a trade agreement that European officials believe could reshape commerce between the two blocs.

Two areas that are expected to be affected by the agreement are joint ventures and the bilateral barter system, which is a major form of trade between the East and West.

But the talks, the officials say, are likely to skirt some important areas, such as Western exports of high-technology goods to the Eastern bloc.

Observers in Brussels see these moves as signs of the Eastern bloc's urgent need for Western investment and technology to help spur economic liberalization and political reform.

Meanwhile, Reuters reported Wednesday that an independent economic institute in West Berlin said slower economic growth in Eastern Europe and stagnating Western demand for Eastern bloc products

have led to decreased trade. The German Institute for Economic Research added in its report that short-term prospects for increased trade appeared to be weak.

Since then, Cuba and all European members of Comecon except Romania have sought diplomatic ties with the EC.

Observers in Brussels see these moves as signs of the Eastern bloc's urgent need for Western investment and technology to help spur economic liberalization and political reform.

But negotiations with Moscow could be more complicated, the spokesman said, given the size of the Soviet share of Come-

con's trade with the EC, and because the Soviet Union still has a heavily centralized and subsidized economy.

Another EC source suggested that the Soviets might be willing to make concessions and to accept a rather unambiguous and swiftly concluded agreement, rather than a more complete one that could take longer to reach.

Based on that assumption, the EC spokesman said, the accord would probably avoid issues concerning exports of sensitive high technology, such as computers and industrial robotics, which could raise U.S. anxieties.

Nor would there be any bilateral provisions in an agreement, the spokesman said. The Soviet Union's external debt is estimated to be about \$40 billion.

He said the talks could focus on areas in which there is an "immediate mutual inter-

est," such as investments in the Soviet Union by Western companies.

According to an unofficial estimate, the Soviet Union has concluded 109 joint ventures with Western concerns since the mixed companies were authorized in January, 1987.

A source said that the EC would also insist, as with the Hungarian agreement, on easing the practice of barter trading, but that it could meet resistance.

The barter system has been a favored Soviet trade device since world oil prices started to fall and the value of the dollar diminished its hard-currency revenues.

Business Efficiency Increases U.S. Productivity Up in 3d Quarter

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The productivity of U.S. businesses rose strongly in the third quarter, reversing a loss of efficiency in the second quarter that was much greater than economists had previously calculated, the government said Wednesday.

Productivity among nonfarm businesses, responsible for three-quarters of U.S. economic activity, rose at an annual rate of 1.3 percent from July through September, the Labor Department said, with a 2.8 percent increase in output.

In the second quarter, productivity dropped by 2.4 percent, the first quarterly decline since 1986. Earlier calculations had put the second quarter fall at 1.4 percent.

Productivity in the manufacturing sector, accounting for about a quarter of economic activity, rose 4.3 percent in the third quarter on a 6.5 percent increase in output, the biggest this year.

The department also reported that orders to U.S. factories for manufactured goods dropped 1.9 percent in September, reflecting a plunge in aircraft orders.

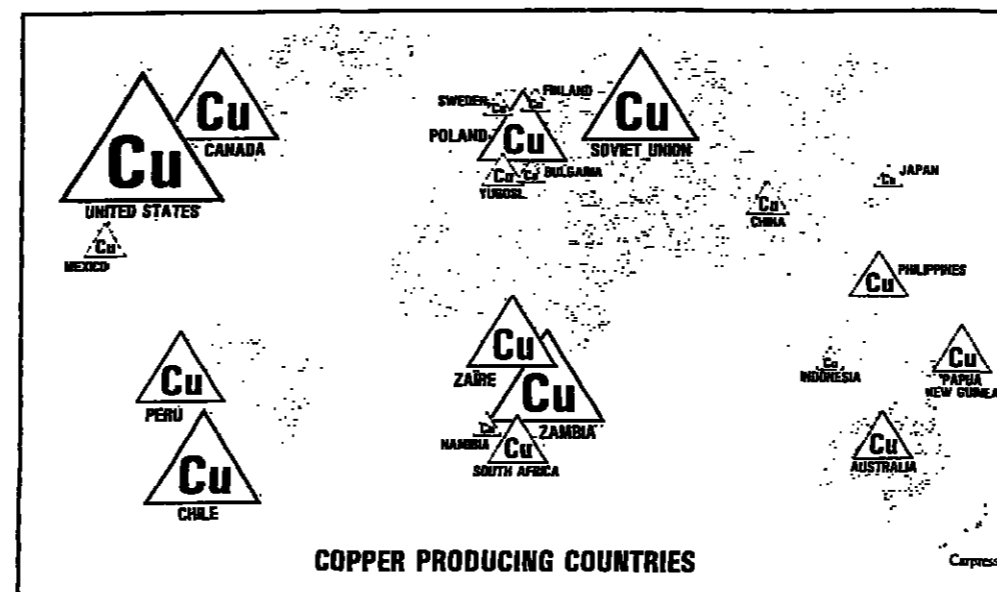
Orders for durable and nondurable goods dropped to \$222.6 billion in September, \$4.4 billion below the August level.

Total orders in the transportation sector fell 9.8 percent to \$31.3 billion. Ignoring that, total orders were down only 0.5 percent.

Overall orders in the defense category fell by 12.5 percent to \$7 billion in September. Demand in the civilian categories was down, too, by 1.5 percent, the biggest setback since a 2.9 percent drop in January 1987.

The key category of nondefense capital goods, an indicator of industry investment plans, fell 10 percent to \$34.9 billion.

Separately, sales of new U.S. homes fell 7.8 percent in September, the biggest drop since May 1987, the Commerce Department said.



Price of Copper Surges to a Record Strike in Peru Puts a Squeeze on the Sought-After Metal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Copper prices, pushed up by a Peruvian miners' strike, hit a record high on the London Metal Exchange on Wednesday amid rising demand for base metals from industrialized nations.

Peruvian union officials said Tuesday that talks to resolve their dispute with the government and the private sector over negotiating rights had broken down completely and there was no settlement in sight for the strike, which has lasted two weeks.

Copper for delivery in three months' time hit an all-time high of \$2,960 a metric ton at one stage in morning trading in London, compared with an opening price of \$2,925.

On the Commodity Exchange in New York, the spot price of copper for November delivery closed up 51 cents a pound, at \$1,535, on Wednesday, while the pivotal December delivery contract rose 44 cents, to \$1,463 a pound.

The strength of the futures market prompted more refiners of copper to raise their prices by like amounts. For example, Magma Copper Co. announced an immediate rise of a cent a pound, to \$1,535.

Copper prices have also gained from an across-the-board surge in industrial consumption of all base metals recently. Chinese buying has bolstered copper, nickel, alumi-



Loading copper ingots.

London Metal Exchange stocks, a barometer of international supply and demand.

Commenting on rumors in New York on Tuesday that the strike in Peru had ended, Guillermo Diaz Sojo, an official of the Miners' and Metallurgical Workers' Confederation, which has 60,000 members, said, "How can we end the strike if our demands are not met?"

"While Peru now ranks fifth or sixth among copper producers," said Bette Raptopoulos, a metals specialist at Prudential-Bache Securities in New York, "the current global supply situation is such that any reduction in output adds upward pressure on prices."

Last summer, a strike by Peru's copper miners slashed that country's output by an estimated 50,000 tons, roughly a seventh of its normal annual production.

The current strike is reducing Peruvian copper output by about 1,000 tons a day, Ms. Raptopoulos noted.

One major producer in the country, the Southern Peru Copper Co., has reportedly said that it has only a 10-day supply of the metal above ground and will have to suspend shipments when it runs out.

Meanwhile, metals dealers noted, Japan and China have become particularly aggressive buyers of

Airbus Subsidy Likely in Bonn Despite Delay

By Ferdinand Protzman International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The West German government is likely to approve 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.8 billion) in new subsidies for the loss-plagued Airbus Industrie on Monday, despite last-minute objections from the Free Democratic Party, which blocked the plan at a cabinet meeting Wednesday, government sources said.

The cabinet was expected to approve the plan at the meeting, culminating more than two years of government efforts to clear the way for Daimler-Benz AG, the nation's largest industrial concern, to take a 30-percent stake in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, West Germany's largest aerospace concern.

MBB has a 37.9-percent equity holding in the Airbus Industrie consortium, which groups West Germany, Britain, France and Spain.

But approval was blocked by objections from the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government. Ironically, Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, who presented the plan, is the former chairman of the FDP.

Sources in Bonn said the FDP's president felt it had not been adequately informed about the plan and that certain aspects, particularly provisions to protect Daimler from foreign exchange losses stemming from MBB's Airbus participation, were contrary to the party's liberal, free-market philosophy.

Mr. Bangemann was visiting Asia last week when the party president met to discuss the plan, the sources said.

"The FDP president wanted time to consider the plan and to present their ideological objections," a government official said. "They did not have any specific proposals and I believe the plan will be accepted as it stands on Monday. There really is no better alternative."

At a press conference after the cabinet meeting, Mr. Bangemann

also defended the plan and took a shot at his party's tactics.

"We negotiated on this for over two years," he said. "We have looked at every possible solution and this is the best. In any case, it is far better than what we had today."

The "Elephants Wedding," as the German press has dubbed a Daimler-MBB union, is to be the centerpiece of a major restructuring of West Germany's aerospace and defense sectors, creating one of the world's largest aerospace and defense concerns.

Under the plan, which Mr. Bangemann and Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg agreed to last week, Airbus would receive about 5 billion DM in additional subsidies over the next 10 years, government sources said.

About 2.6 billion DM of that would go to protect Daimler-MBB from any Airbus losses on the A-300, A-310 and A-320 models caused by a decline of the dollar to a level of 1.60 DM.

Another 1.7 billion DM would provide exchange rate guarantees for the new Airbus A-330 and A-340 models, covering 75 percent of the risks until 1998 and 50 percent until the year 2000. The remainder will cover old debts.

Airbus calculates its costs on the basis of 2.00 DM to the dollar, which is currently trading about 1.78 DM.

With its foreign-exchange risks covered, Daimler would acquire a 30 percent stake in MBB through a capital increase at the beginning of next year, with an option to later increase its holding to 51 percent, government sources said. MBB is 52.5-percent owned by the West German states of Hamburg, Bavaria and Bremen.

In addition, the federal government has agreed to take a 20 percent stake in a new MBB subsidiary to be set up as a holding company for the Airbus stake. The stake is currently held by Deutsche Airbus GmbH, a wholly owned MBB sub-

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various rates for locations like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and values for various currencies like Argentine, Australian, Canadian, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and forward rates for various currencies.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Dollar, D-Mark, Swiss, Sterling, French, Yen, and various interest rates.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for United States, Discount rate, Prime rate, Federal funds, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and rates for various Asian locations.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, 30-day average yield, Telerate Interest Rate Index, etc.

Swiss Lift Secrecy for U.S. Probe

By Jacques Neher Reuters

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Switzerland's supreme court agreed Wednesday to lift the country's strict banking secrecy to help U.S. investigators probe links between organized crime and U.S. labor unions.

The court said it rejected an appeal for secrecy by a French industrialist who holds a numbered account at a Geneva bank, allowing access by the U.S. organized crime strike force to his banking records.

The U.S. investigators wanted to examine the French industrialist's Swiss account in efforts to track down part of the \$20 million that vanished from U.S. bank accounts held by unions, including the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Sheet Metal Workers, between 1981 and 1984, court records show.

Account number 700554 at the Geneva branch of Discount Bank and Trust Co. holds \$500,000 that U.S. investigators have linked to the missing money. The industrialist, who was not identified, had argued that bank records about the funds should not be released to the United States as part of a request for legal assistance the U.S. Justice Department filed in 1986.

The Swiss court disallowed the account holder's argument that he was not connected to the missing funds and that the United States might pass information to French tax authorities. But the court required U.S. officials to protect his identity.

The \$20 million had been deposited by unions with First United Fund Ltd. in New York.

The \$500,000 traced to the Geneva account passed through three banks, two American and one European, before reaching its destination in 1983.

Société Générale Acts To Fend Off Investor

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The besieged Société Générale, the third-largest bank in France, said Wednesday that it would employ a capital increase, made earlier this autumn, to defend itself from advances by a hostile investor group headed by Georges Pébereau.

Meanwhile, Mr. Pébereau's group, Marceau Investissements, was rumored to possess 30 percent of Société Générale's stock. Only last week, French banking authorities gave Marceau permission to hold more than 10 percent of the bank's shares.

Separately, the Paris stock market's regulatory authority, the Commission des Opérations de Bourse, said it was looking into Marceau's stock transactions, but that it was not mounting a formal investigation.

Marc Viennet, chairman of Société Générale, said management would use a 2.8 billion-franc (\$461 million) issue of convertible bonds and warrants last September to dilute Marceau's holdings.

If all the bonds were converted and the warrants fully subscribed, Société Générale would have an additional 12.6 million shares outstanding, bringing the total to 68.5 million. This would dilute the value of current shares by 20 percent, Mr. Viennet said.

Under such a scenario, Marceau, which said last week that it controlled 9.16 percent of the bank's stock, would see that stake reduced to about 7 percent. A 30 percent position, if rumors in the French press on Wednesday proved true, would shrink to 24 percent.

"I think we've got a possible all-or-nothing situation on our hands," said George Gallagher, analyst with Barclays de Zoet Wedd in London. Mr. Pébereau's group has not indicated whether it is seek-

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Advertisement for Corum watches featuring a large image of a watch and text: "Designs on time. Individually made with a degree of skill and care that belongs to a former time. Corum Watches carry design into the future." Includes contact information for Corum in Switzerland.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE, AMEX, and OTC volumes.

NYSE Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, and Utilities.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo and text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Class and Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Class, Change, Week, and Year.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, and Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Class and Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, and Total.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, and Close.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Class and Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

New York Stocks Finish Mixed

United Press International NEW YORK — Stock prices closed mixed on Wednesday in moderate trading...

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Heating systems... can now be up to 96% efficient. AMETEK logo and text.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table I: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table J: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table K: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table L: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

Table M: 12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close Qtd. Cntr.

مكتبة من الأصل

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Schering Rebuffs Approach by ICN

By Ferdinand Protzmann
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Schering AG, a West German pharmaceutical and chemical company, said Wednesday that it had rejected a proposal by ICN Pharmaceuticals Inc. of the United States to take a \$15 million stake in Schering.

capitalization of 2.84 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.58 billion) on the basis of its 557 DM share price Wednesday.
But the possibility of a hostile takeover is remote at best, analysts said. As is common practice among public stock companies in West Germany, there is a clause in Schering's corporate statutes limiting voting rights to 12 million DM, which is currently 4.2 percent of the issued share capital.

take a stake looking to make a little money."
Another analyst, who asked not to be identified, said of ICN, "I'm not even sure they realize what they are doing. Hostile takeovers are nearly impossible in West Germany. Even if you get around the limits on voting rights, the banks will step in and stop you."
Were it not for the protected nature of West German corporate law, Schering would be a good target for a takeover, analysts said.

Maxwell Bid for Publisher Aided by Court Ruling

WILMINGTON, Delaware — The Delaware Supreme Court on Wednesday awarded a victory to the British publisher, Robert Maxwell, in his \$2.5 billion effort to acquire the American publisher Macmillan Inc.
The three-justice panel ruled unanimously to reverse Chancery Court Vice Chancellor Jack Jacobs' decision denying Mr. Maxwell a preliminary injunction and ordered Mr. Maxwell's preliminary injunction order "to be entered forthwith."

Curbs on Nissan May Threaten Investment

TOKYO — Japanese direct investment in Europe may dry up if the European Community refuses to treat Japanese cars made in Britain as locally produced items, several politicians warned Wednesday.
The warning follows a move by France to include Bluebirds made by Nissan Motor Co. in Britain in a quota that it has reserved for Japanese vehicles. The quota is 3 percent of the French auto market.

adding that the European principle of reciprocity was unclear.
Mr. Kuranari, a minister in the government of the former prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, also said he did not agree with such a concept if it only amounted to a balance in the quantity of goods sold.
A spokesman for the Japanese Federation of Employer Organizations, Kazuo Nukazawa, told a separate news conference that the Nissan affair was reinforcing Japanese fears that the EC was becoming "a little bit regionalist and protectionist."

Mr. Nukazawa said that Japan was "starting to believe that protectionist elements could be stronger than free trade."
"We may be wrong," he said, adding that Japan was waiting for positive signals but had so far received "unfortunate indicators."
The proposed integrated European market and the U.S.-Canadian free-trade agreement have caused "shock" in Japan and a "sense of isolation," he said.

Former Dealer At DnC Gets A Prison Term

OSLO — A former top share dealer at a big Norwegian bank was sentenced Wednesday to three years in prison for illegal speculation.
Philippe Hecker, 38, was found guilty in Oslo on charges of serious breach of economic trust. The Frenchman was chief stock trader at Den norske Creditbank when he was arrested. The bank claimed that he had made large deals without authorization, causing it to lose 83 million kroner (\$12.5 million).

Oil Price Movements Cut Neste's Profit 34% in Period

HELSINKI — Neste Oy, the Finnish state-controlled oil group, said Wednesday that pretax profit in the first eight months of the year fell 34 percent, to 742 million marks (\$175.5 million), due to fluctuations in the price of oil and inventory losses.
Neste posted profit before reserves, taxes and minority interests of 995.2 million marks in the first eight months of 1987.
Net sales were 18.19 billion marks for the eight-month period, compared with 18.28 billion marks in the year-earlier period.

Would-Be Leveraged Buyout Artists in Europe Face a Host of Obstacles

LONDON — European businessmen will be wary of trying to mimic the huge leveraged corporate buyouts sweeping the United States, bankers and analysts in London said Wednesday.
Finding suitable leveraged buyouts targets
Japanese investors are warning to junk bonds, appropriately packaged. Page 15.

Reed PLC's Pretax Profit Rose by 21% in Half Year

LONDON — Reed International PLC said Wednesday that pretax profit in the half year ended Oct. 2 rose 21.4 percent to £133.2 million (\$235 million), compared with £109.7 million a year earlier.
Reed said it had reaped extraordinary profit of £300 million due largely to the sale of manufacturing interests.

Reed PLC's Pretax Profit Rose by 21% in Half Year

shareholders climbed to £94.8 million from £78.6 million.
Sales fell, however, to £905.2 million from £986.3 million in the first half of 1987.
Reed's chairman, Sir Stanley Grimstead, said the company was now exclusively committed to publishing and information services.

AIRBUS: Subsidies for Consortium Are Delayed by West German Party

(Continued from first finance page)
sidiary. Daimler would then purchase the government's share in the late 1990s.
The Free Democratic Party's leadership, however, is in sharp at the prospect of the federal government covering Daimler's exchange-risk.

He does not, however, dispute the need for further subsidies.
"We aren't marching innocently through this area," Mr. Lambsdorf said. "But we are asking ourselves whether such a gold-plated solution is actually interesting only for one possible fiancé."

chairman of Daimler has always said the company is only interested in taking a stake in MBB if it is insulated from the risks and debts of the Airbus consortium.
Mr. Bangemann defended the need to protect Daimler from exchange-risk, saying it was required because aircraft are sold in dollars throughout the world.

NEW YORK — The stock price of NWA Inc., parent of Northwest Airlines, rose in active trading Wednesday as investors focused on Japanese real estate and other assets of the company, traders said.
"The Japanese property is worth a lot of money," said a trader. He said he had heard valuations of up to \$100 a share for the Minneapolis company.

NWA Stock Moves Higher

NEW YORK — The stock price of NWA Inc., parent of Northwest Airlines, rose in active trading Wednesday as investors focused on Japanese real estate and other assets of the company, traders said.
"The Japanese property is worth a lot of money," said a trader. He said he had heard valuations of up to \$100 a share for the Minneapolis company.

Nabisco Seeking New Bids

NEW YORK — The directors of RJR Nabisco Inc. moved to open up the bidding for the giant consumer products company on Wednesday by saying they were interested in reviewing new acquisition proposals.
The announcement came more than a week after Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. launched a \$20.3 billion tender offer for Nabisco. The New York buyout firm said it would pay \$90 a share for the company.

Two weeks ago, the chief executive of Nabisco, F. Ross Johnson, and Shearson Lehman said they were considering a 375-a-share, \$17 billion deal to take the company private.

BANK: Societe Generale Sets Its Defense

(Continued from first finance page)
friendly shareholders other than the nationalized companies in the core shareholding.
He expects that the state-owned companies would follow the wishes of the government.
The banking committee of the Banque de France approved Marceau's application to increase its stake above 10 percent in the bank on Friday. Further approval is needed to go above the 20-percent, 30-percent and 50-percent levels.

Among investors who paid a premium to take a portion of the 20-percent core shareholding at the time of Societe Generale's privatization were: CGE, Rhone-Poulenc, Generale des Eaux, Assurances Generales de France, Groupe Assurances Nationales and Union des Assurances de Paris.
Mr. Daehler said that if the nationalized companies declined to convert the bonds and warrants, into which they earlier subscribed, into

shares, the dilution effect might not rise above 15 percent.
The core shareholding, which has since expanded to around 30 percent, also includes Marceau; Meiji Mutual Life Insurance of Japan; Commercial Union of Britain; and the Italian insurance company, Generali.
Still, Mr. Vienot appeared self-assured, noting that the rest of the bonds and warrants had been placed in friendly hands.

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)	SOYBEAN (CBT)	SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)	SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)
120000 bushels per 1000 bushels	5000 bushels per 1000 bushels	100000 bushels per 1000 bushels	42000 bushels per 1000 bushels
120000	50000	100000	42000
120000	50000	100000	42000

Livestock

CATTLE (COM)	HOGS (COM)	PORK (COM)
100000 head	100000 head	100000 head
100000	100000	100000
100000	100000	100000

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE	US TREASURY BONDS (CBT)	MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT)
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

Food

COFFEE C (NYMEX)	SUGARWORLD 11 (NYMEX)	COCOA (NYMEX)	ORANGE JUICE (NYMEX)
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

Metals

COPPER (COMEX)	ALUMINUM (COMEX)	SILVER (COMEX)	PLATINUM (NYMEX)
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

Financial

US T. BONDS (IMM)	NY TREASURY (CBT)	US TREASURY BONDS (CBT)	MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT)
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

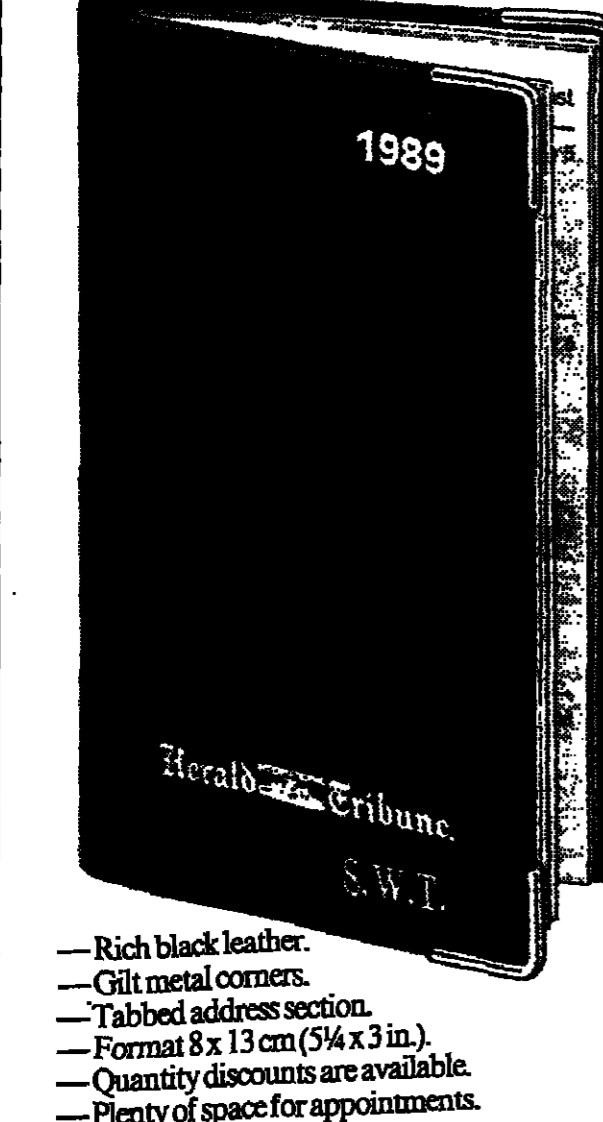
EURODOLLARS (IMM)	BRITISH POUNDS (IMM)	CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM)	FRANCS (IMM)
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

SWISS FRANS (IMM)	MARKS (IMM)	YEN (IMM)	INDIAN RUPEES (IMM)
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

SP COMP. INDEX (COM)	VALUE LINE (CBT)	NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX (CBT)
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

COMMODITY INDEXES	DM FUTURES OPTIONS	PARIS COMMODITIES
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

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London Metals

ALUMINUM (Standard)	SOYBEAN (Standard)	SOYBEAN MEAL (Standard)	SOYBEAN OIL (Standard)
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

S&P 100 Index Options

Call	Put	Call	Put
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

US Treasuries

3-month bill	6-month bill	1-year bill	2-year bill	3-year bill
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

London Commodities

SUGAR	COFFEE	COCOA	ORANGE JUICE
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

Paris Commodities

SUGAR	COFFEE	COCOA	ORANGE JUICE
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

Dividends

Company	Per Annum	Pay Rec
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

DM Futures Options

Call	Put	Call	Put
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

Chemical Divesting in Paris

NEW YORK — Chemical Banking Corp. said Wednesday that it planned to close or sell its Paris operations by the end of the year. The bank said it had entered into talks with potential buyers, but would shut down its operations if one were not found.

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دوريات الأصيل

Firms Vie for New U.K. Mobile Phone Network

LONDON—Several major electronics concerns are competing for licenses to operate a new mobile phone network that is to begin service in Britain next year. Between two and four companies will be chosen out of 11 groups that applied for licenses to operate the world's first "teletop" digital cordless phone network before Oct. 21. A government decision is expected by the end of the year. The network will enable users of digital cordless phones, which work by radio, to link into national and local telephone networks through devices known as telepoints. Telepoints will be located in such places as train stations, shopping centers and garages. The telepoint telephones and the cost of using them will be cheaper than the costs of cellular telephone systems. But telepoint users can only place, not receive, calls, and must be within range of a telepoint. Users will need a paging device in order to receive messages on telepoint. By contrast, cellular phones, which have much more powerful—and costly—radios, can operate at much greater distances. Ferranti International Signal PLC, seen as a pioneer of telepoint and one of the bidders, hopes to create a sizable new business, its chairman, Sir Derek Alun-Jones, said. The Oct. 26 flotation of Rascal Electronics PLC's cellular phone business, Rascal Telecom PLC, has heightened awareness of the growth potential that mobile phones represent. Mr. Alun-Jones said that he expected cash flows from telepoints to be "quite exciting."

calls, and half for another application of telepoint, the cordless office. A study by Morgan Grenfell Securities suggested that there would be between 1.2 million and 2.3 million subscribers by 1992, of which 600,000 to 1.6 million would be users on the move, contributing revenues to a network operator. Total annual revenue across the whole network could reach around £670 million (\$1.18 billion) by 1993, Morgan Grenfell added. Ferranti and Plessey, both makers of complex electronic defense equipment, want to develop high technology service businesses, spokesmen for the concerns said. The kind of profits Ferranti expects to make once it passes the break-even point are not as easy to secure in its mainstream manufacturing activities, Mr. Alun-Jones said. "In a manufacturing business to have those sort of profits you have to have £500 million of revenues a year and keep replacing them," he said. "It's a very attractive business for us." The telepoint network, however, will not generate significant profits until well into the 1990s, said Adam Quinlan, electronics analyst at Morgan Grenfell. But telepoint and cordless phone technology have an importance well beyond their present uses, analysts and telecommunications executives say. The technology could revolutionize entire telephone networks, especially the part that is based on fixed lines. "On a longer term perspective," said Mr. Quinlan, "it's something that has serious implications for the likes of British Telecom and Cable & Wireless."

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Table showing NYSE closing prices for various stocks including IBM, AT&T, and General Electric. Includes columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table showing high and low prices for various stocks. Includes columns for stock name, high price, low price, and change.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Nov. 2, 1988

Large table listing international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes various global and regional equity and bond funds.

South Africa Increases Interest Rate to 14.5%

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa's central bank announced Wednesday that it was raising a key interest rate a hefty 2 percentage points to prop up the nation's currency and halt preholiday credit buying. The increase in the discount rate, to 14.5 percent from 12.5 percent, was effective Thursday, and likely will signal higher rates on a variety of consumer and commercial loans. Economists and business leaders, worried about the near-record lows in the value of the rand against foreign currencies, had been urging the Reserve Bank to increase interest rates. However, the rise of 2 percentage points came as a surprise to many. The country's largest manufacturing group, the Federated Chamber of Industries, said the rise was necessary for economic stability, but it was concerned about the extent of the increase. The chamber has said economic adjustments should be made gradually, to minimize negative perceptions and economic distortions. The government has been urging consumers not to go on pre-Christmas shopping sprees on credit. In September, large surcharges were added to a range of imported goods, from spices to televisions, to discourage spending that would deplete the country's foreign exchange. Many consumers rushed to the stores and bought up as many imported goods as they could on credit, to beat the surcharges. The rand has depreciated 29 percent against the U.S. dollar this year, 20 percent against the yen and 13 percent against the Deutsche mark. On Tuesday the rand hit a 10-month low of 2.5058 against the dollar.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table showing high and low prices for NYSE stocks. Includes columns for stock name, high price, low price, and change.

AMEX Highs-Lows

Table showing high and low prices for AMEX stocks. Includes columns for stock name, high price, low price, and change.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Totals include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

11 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-53 High Low Close

Table with columns for stock symbols (ADM, AMX, etc.), prices, and dividends. Includes a sub-section for 'A' and 'B' categories.

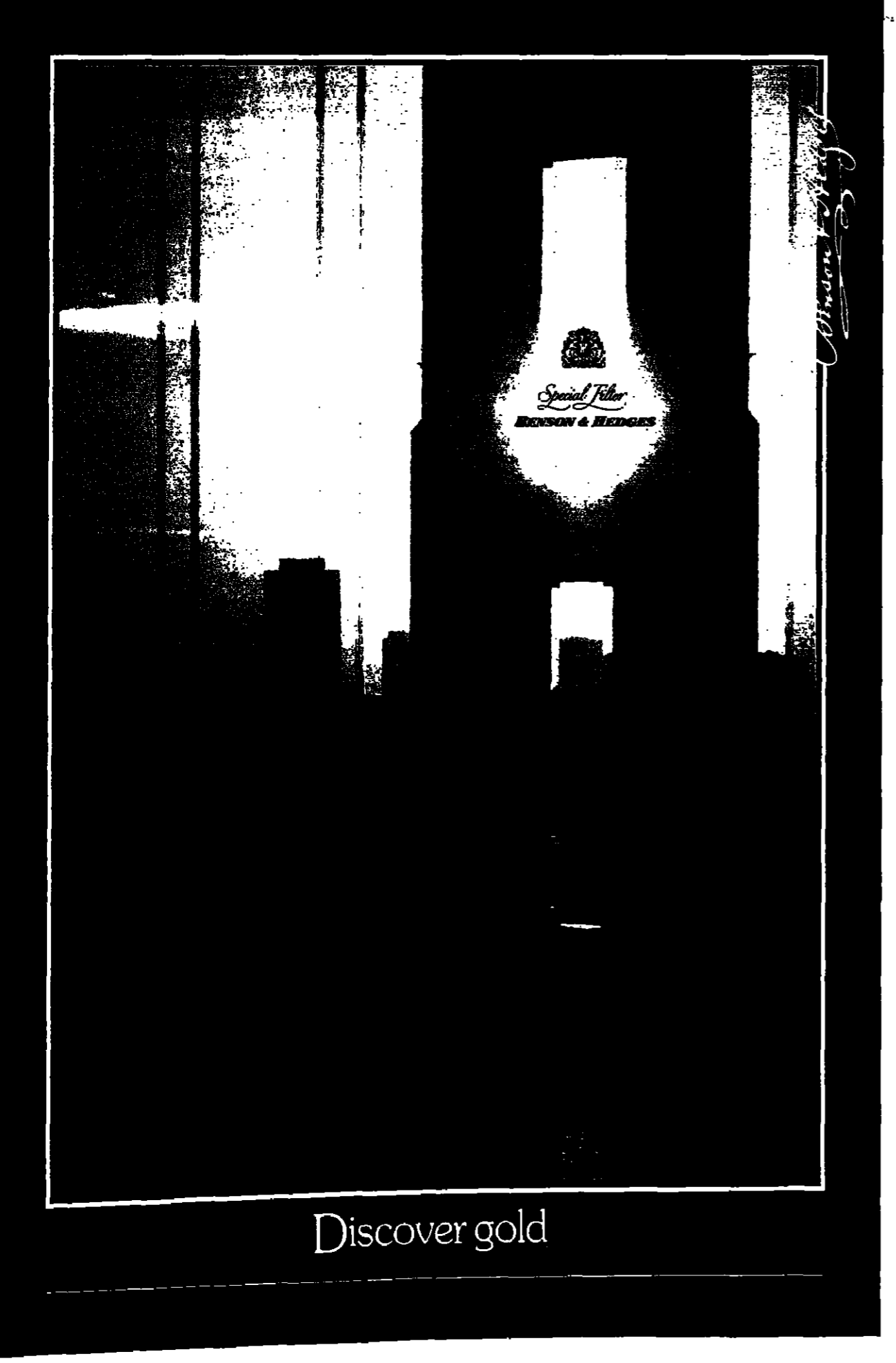
Table with columns for stock symbols (ADM, AMX, etc.), prices, and dividends. Includes a sub-section for 'C' and 'D' categories.

Table with columns for stock symbols (ADM, AMX, etc.), prices, and dividends. Includes a sub-section for 'E' and 'F' categories.

Table with columns for stock symbols (ADM, AMX, etc.), prices, and dividends. Includes a sub-section for 'G' and 'H' categories.

Table with columns for stock symbols (ADM, AMX, etc.), prices, and dividends. Includes a sub-section for 'I' and 'J' categories.

Table with columns for stock symbols (ADM, AMX, etc.), prices, and dividends. Includes a sub-section for 'K' and 'L' categories.



Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, and Ask prices.

DP Weekly net asset value on Reserves Growth Fund. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Information: Piers 9, Holland & Berson NV, Haringsteeg 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam, Tel. +31-20-21088.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Mark exchange rates for various currencies and instruments.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing Pound Sterling exchange rates for various currencies and instruments.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen exchange rates for various currencies and instruments.

E.C.U.

Table listing E.C.U. exchange rates for various currencies and instruments.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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مكتبة الأصيل

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Buying by Central Banks Fails to Halt Fall

(Continued from page 1)
million, from \$9.47 billion in July.
Dealers in Tokyo said that the Japanese central bank probably bought around \$300 million Wednesday as it switched its intervention tactics, apparently launching three rounds of major intervention rather than the continuous small purchases seen Tuesday.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Country, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes entries for West, West, West, West, West, West, West, West, West, West.

On the other hand, asked on independent radio whether inflation in Britain may reach 7 percent, he said, "I suppose that's possible," but added that he would not make a precise forecast of what rate might be attained "before it turns down."

U.S. Accusation Prompts Rise in Asian Currencies

TAIPEI — The Taiwan dollar and the South Korean won advanced against the U.S. dollar Wednesday, continuing an advance begun after the United States accused the two major East Asian exporters of artificially depressing the value of their currencies.

Saudis' OPEC Cure Unlikely to Last

By Yousef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service
PARIS — The decision by Saudi Arabia to push October oil production close to 6.5 million barrels a day, its highest level since 1982, is a strategy to force OPEC toward an accord that will limit the cartel's production next year to far below current levels.

Newly Packaged U.S. Junk Bonds Begin to Attract Japanese Investors

TOKYO — Junk bonds, once shunned by cautious Japanese investors, are finding new life in Japan packaged in funds that reduce the potential for losses and open the huge investment market in medium-sized U.S. companies, analysts said.

Some of the strongest buyers of the high-yield funds so far have been Japanese insurance companies. They are allowed to pay dividends only from income, not capital gains, and are attracted to investments that offer a high coupon in return for capital risk.

COPPER: Prices Surge to Record

(Continued from first finance page)
In recent years, copper prices were relatively low and supplies more than ample, two factors that discouraged holding and financing of inventories.

Large financial table with multiple columns and rows, including market indices, stock prices, and company data. Includes sub-sections like 'Wednesday's OTC Prices' and various market listings.

BOOKS

MIND CHILDREN: The Future of Robot and Human Intelligence

By Hans Moravec. 214 pages. \$18.95. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass., 02138.

INSIDE THE ROBOT KINGDOM: Japan, Mechatronics, and the Coming Robotopia

By Frederik L. Schodt. 256 pages. \$19.95. Kodansha International USA Ltd., 10 E. 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed By Noel Perrin

WHAT are the big changes that Americans discuss in 1988? Well, the most short-term among them talk about the coming elections, and the big political changes that the end of the Reagan era may bring.

since the robots will be so self-evidently superior. And fifth, that we couldn't resist anyway. Even genetic engineering, even if we were prepared to try it on the whole race, would get us nowhere.

That's where the other book comes in. Frederik Schodt is a Japanese-speaking journalist who specializes in business affairs. No wild-eyed science here.

Consider some of the events occurring in Japan right now. There are factories like Fanuc and Star Micronics, where robots can and do work completely free of human supervision.

Japanese robots have also moved out of the factory and onto building sites. They do not yet make good carpenters, but they're great with concrete.

Two new books illustrate, in very different ways, the vastness of the coming change. One is by a scientist, Hans Moravec of Carnegie Mellon University.

Here is what Moravec believes. First, robots will soon be able to do everything human beings do, only better.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE funniest deal in the World Team Olympiad, which ended Oct. 22 in Venice, was perhaps the one shown in the accompanying diagram.

That proved to be untrue, but by sheer happenstance four spades appeared on the table after the lead of the heart ten.

It is a far cry, of course, from North-South discovered that they had a spade fit. India gained 7 imps.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 2

Table of World Stock Markets with columns for Amsterdam, Athens, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, etc., and various stock indices.

Table of Exchange Rates for various currencies including US Dollars, British Pounds, Japanese Yen, etc.

ACROSS 1 Word used when a balloon bursts

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-35.

WEATHER

Table of weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word puzzle with words like VELDE, GROAG, KEBTUC, NAMALY.

DOWN 1 Austin - State U., Tenn.

PEANUTS comic strip with characters Snoopy and Woodstock.

BLONDIE comic strip with characters Blondie and Dag.

ANDY CAPP comic strip with characters Andy Capp and his wife.

WIZARD OF ID comic strip with characters Wizard and Id.

Solution to Previous Puzzle ROSA SERENE WET ARID TROON OVA

DOONESBURY comic strip with characters Mr. Doon and his family.

REX MORGAN comic strip with characters Rex Morgan and his wife.

GARFIELD comic strip with characters Garfield and Jon Arbuckle.

REX MORGAN comic strip with characters Rex Morgan and his wife.

SPORTS

Penn State, Neither Pitiful Nor Powerful, Seeks Deliverance

By Sally Jenkins

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1938, the year of Penn State's last losing season, Joe Paterno was 31 and playing stickball in Brooklyn...

figure out just how to talk to them. "Is anything wrong?" he has asked them. "Is something going on?"

over two seasons as they played for the title twice consecutively, falling to Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl to end at 11-1 in 1985.

Nittany Lions in 23 tries since 1961 and suffering at 1-30 in the series that dates to 1917. "We're going to be ready to take it out on someone," offensive lineman Steve Wisniewski said.

follow up with their 23-1 record over the next two seasons. So Paterno won't concede there has been a shift in the balance of power yet.



Coach Joe Paterno has called some soul-searching meetings.



SHOT TO THE SHINS — Patrick Roy, goalie for the Montreal Canadiens, prepared to meet the puck as Paul MacDermid of the Hartford Whalers pressed the attack.

The House That Soccer-Field Fouls Built

International Herald Tribune LONDON — The guilelessness of the British is a soccer byword.

Alas, the performance was too boring to disguise. Everton and Manchester produced fierce attrition but dull imagination.

referring to the patron saint of Naples. Bless him, that must be worth a second bar to his medal from the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) for representing the spirit of fair play.

England, after all, is not alone. The cynical foul is universal. And the referees, responding to their own society's instruction, doled out 50 yellow cards and two red on the first day of this season.

That might attract a better class of customer. It might then not have to worry about bending rules of court where three and a half years after the Heysel Stadium killings justice awaits to be done.

Some examples: A top Swedish referee, Ulf Eriksson, recently contended that bribery attempts are commonly made to referees before international matches.

It might not be necessary for Britain's prime minister to advocate that all soccer supporters be forced to carry identity cards.

Platini Sees Hard Road For French

PARIS — The appointment of Michel Platini as chief of France's national soccer team was the nation's only chance to qualify for the 1990 World Cup.

And in a radio interview Wednesday, he said he expected to be heavily criticized. "But I accepted because I was asked," he said.

Ex-Coach Owns Up: Inducements Of \$1,400 Cost Kansas Its Honor

The Associated Press

MISSION, Kansas — Larry Brown, the former basketball coach at the University of Kansas, has acknowledged that the NCAA penalties against the school resulted from improper recruiting inducements to a former transfer student, Vincent Askew, during a 10-day period in 1986.

NCAA. Askew eventually played for Memphis State University. The NCAA report said an unidentified representative of Kansas's athletic interests paid \$183 for an airline ticket to allow Askew to fly from Memphis, Tennessee, to Kansas City in June 1986.

The NCAA, the governing body of U.S. college sports, placed the Kansas basketball program on three years' probation, which prevents the Jayhawks from defending their national basketball championship. It could be extended with even stiffer penalties should Kansas commit further violations within that period.

ed that Kansas officials up to the end contended that "violations somehow should not be considered violations."

2 Female Players Are Nominated to Basketball Shrine

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ann Meyers and Vera White have become the first female players to be nominated for election to the Basketball Hall of Fame.

For the record Doug DeCinces, 38, the former California Angels third baseman who spent last season playing for the Yakult Swallows in Japan, has announced his retirement from baseball.

SIDELINES

Diuka Suffers a Mild Heart Attack

LAKE FOREST, Illinois (AP) — Mike Diuka, the Chicago Bears coach, suffered a mild heart attack after his morning workout Wednesday at the team's training camp and was hospitalized in serious but stable condition.

Montana Trade Talk Is Played Down

SANTA CLARA, California (AP) — Coach Bill Walsh of the San Francisco 49ers has dismissed reports of a possible trade of quarterback Joe Montana, calling the talk "ridiculous."

Sabo of Reds Gets NL Rookie Prize

NEW YORK (AP) — Chris Sabo of the Cincinnati Reds was named winner of the Jackie Robinson National League Rookie of the Year award by the Baseball Writers Association of America on Tuesday.

Frost Defeats Beck in Golf 'Chip-Off'

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — David Frost, a South African, made \$240,000 Tuesday by defeating Chip Beck in a "chip-off" to win the Shootout Championship, the climax to a season-long series of shootouts held in connection with regular PGA Tour events.

For the Record

Stefan Edberg, ranked No. 3 in the world, was upset by Italian Paolo Canè, 4-6, 3-6, 1-6, in the second round of the Stockholm Open and then spoke of being tired of tennis. "I don't enjoy tennis enough to win anymore, and that is something I have never felt before," said Edberg.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

Table with columns for American Football Conference and National Football Conference, listing teams, yards, and other statistics.

HOCKEY

Table with columns for National Hockey League Standings, listing teams, wins, losses, and other statistics.

TRANSITION

Table listing various sports news items, including basketball, soccer, and other sports events.

